THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9417.



FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 5th August, 1837.



FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Madras*, of 550 Tons, *R. Quinton*, Commander, having superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon for Freigbt or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 4th August 1837.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Barque JOHN STAMP, H. *Payn*, Commander, most part of her Cargo being engaged, will have prompt despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 4th August, 1837.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield*, 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.



FOR PASSAGE To LIVERPOOL. The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 687, Tons Register, will be despatcbed 8th August, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 5th August, 1837.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 5th August, 1837.



FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO COLUMBO.—The *Hero of Malown*, 500 Tons GEORGE GRUNDY, Commanding, will sail about the 15th August; and willl and passengers on the Coast, if inducement offers. Apply to *Messrs Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 5th August. 1837.

TO BE SOLD AT POONA.—A capital House in the Cantonments, at present occupied as a Mess House by the 10th Regiment N. I., with a large compound.

A small Bungalow occupied by Doctor Collier. For price, apply to.

DIROM CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Hurrydass Ladha* late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to *Ladhee*, one of the widows of the said deceased all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this second day of August, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS.—*Petitioners, Proctor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•મરનાર•હરીદાશ•લા
ધાનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાંનો•
અખતીઆર•લેવા•શા૩•શ્રી•મુંમબઇની•
જુદીકૅટરની•ક્રુપરીમ•કૉરટમો•એ•મરનાર
ની•વીઢવાઓમોની•એક•વીઢવા•લાધીએ
અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•અહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•
શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં•ભાળશતા•હોએ
તેનાંઓને•અહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૨ જી•આ
ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

હેનરી•કાલીનશ—અરજ•કરનારનો—વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Applications have been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the goods of *Henry Dale*, late of Bombay British Inhabitant, and sailmaker of the Royal Yatch Prince Regent; and *Alfred Morison*, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, Registrar of the Said Court; and that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of *William Austin*, late an Engineer of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Ship Atalanta; and *ames Boreham*, late an Assistant Engineer in the Service of the Said East India Company, severally deceased, may be granted to the said *Spencer Compton*. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 28th of July 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public outcry, on Monday the 7th proximo, at 12 o'clock P. M. the Honorable Company's Ship Aurora, with her Stores as she now lays stranded off the Musjeed Bunder, further particulars and a list of her Stores may be seen at this office.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of (20) twenty per cent to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchaser for the remainder, which must be made good within ten days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

W. G. JOLLIFFE,
Depy, Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay 25th July 1837.

અહર•નામુ

એવુજે•આવતા•મડીનાકી•તારીખ ૭ શી
મવારને•દીને•બપોરનાં ૧૨ વાગતાં•નામદાર
હનરાબલ•કુંપની•શરકારનુ•વાંકાંણ•આરો
રા•તથા•તેનો•શામાંન•જે•તરેહ•કાલ•મશા
જદ•બંદર•આગાલનાં•ખરાબા•ઉપર•ચડેલુછે
તાંકાંજ•તે•અહર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચાશેનો
બાબતનુ•બીજુ•કાંઇ•પુછવુ•કશેતો•તે•ત
થા•શામાંનની•ઇઆદદારાત•બાબત•ઇન
ડીઆંન•નેવલ•ઇશટોર•કીપર•શાહેબના•
કાશીશમાં•પુછાથી•માલુમ•થશે ❀

વીકરીનો•કરાર•એવોજે•ખરીદદારે•તુરત
દર•શેકડે•ટકા•વીશ•પરમાંણે•ઇવેજ•અમા
નત•રાખવો•અને•બાકીનો•ઇવેજ•લીલાકુની
તારીખથી•દશ•દાહાડામાંલરવો•નહીતો•અ
માનતનો•ઇવેજ•શરકાર•દાખલ•થશે•અને
વાંકાંણ•પરી•વેચાશે•તેનુ•જોખમ•તથા•નુક
શાંન•પેહેલા•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•પડશે ❀

નીશાણી

ડબલીકુ—જી—જલીક

ડીપુટી•ઇનડીઆન•નેવલ•ઇશટોર•કીપર

તા• ૨૫ માહે•જુલાઇ•શને ૧૮૩૭ ઇશ

વી•મુા•મુબાઇ•ઇનડીઆંન•નેવલ

ઇશટોર•કીપર•શાહેબની•કાશીશ ❀

जाहीर नामा

ऐसाजे येते महिन्यावी तारीख ७ वी सोमवारचे रोजीं दोनप्रहरीं १२ रा वाजतां हनराबल कंपनी सरकार चें जाहाज बनामे आरोरा व त्यावें सामान जें हालीं महजीत बंदरा स मोर खडुपावर चढलें आहे तेथें जा हीर लेलाव करून विकलें जाईल व त्याबाबद जेंकांहीं पुसावयावें असेल तें व सामानाचे यादीविशीं ईंडीयन नेव ल इष्टोर किपर साहेब यांचे हाफीसां त पुसल्यावर मालुम होईल.

विकरीचा करार ऐसाजे खरीददा राने दर शेंकडा टके २० प्रमाणे ऐवज तूर्त अमानत ठेवावा व बाकीचा ऐव ज लेलांवांचे तारखेपासून दाहा दिव सांत भरावा नाहींतर अमानतीचा ऐ वज सरकार दाखल होईल व जाहा ज पुन्हा विकतील त्यावें जोखीम व नुकसान पहिले खरोददारावें माथांप डेल.

निशाणी

उबलयु. जी. ड्यालिफ.

डिपुटी ईंडीयन नेंवल इष्टोर किपर.

ताा. २५ वी माहे जुलई सन १८३७.

इसवी मुा. मुंबई ईंडीयन नेवल इष्टो र किपर साहेबाचे हफीस.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. *Ferguson, Turner and Co.*, is requested at their Office on Monday next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.—Bombay, 5th August, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular and the goods and chattels, Right, and credits of *J. Plane*, late assistant Surgeon in the Medical Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esqr.*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of one Thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt at the rate of 77 Cochin parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same will be accepted, Tenders will be opened in this office on the 1st of September next, when either the parties making the Tenders or their agents must be present.

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

T. VENCATA SCOBIA, *Dewan.*

Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 5th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 9th August Inst. *Messrs. Frith, and Co.* will submit for public Sale at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the following varied Assortment of Goods, comprizing Piece Goods, Grey Madapollams, and pieces of Chintz, China Lacquer'd Paper Boxes, Buggy, and Riding Whips, superior Manilla Cigars, Cases of Crown Glass, of all sizes, 1st, 2nd and 3d size Hanging Lamps, Double branched Wallshades, with handsomely engraved Shades, a few barrels of very superior white Cabin (London made) Biscuit, a large quantity of French Clarets of good quality, superior Jamaica Rum, Port Wine, an Invoice of Hams and Bacon &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 4th, August 1837.

AUCTION.—This day, Saturday the 5th Instant, at 1 P. M. *Messrs. Frith, and Co.* will Sell by Public Auction, at Chinch Bunder, on account of the underwriters 542 Bags of Sugar, landed in a damaged state from the following Ships viz.

139 Bags ex "Flora"
316 do. ex "Cavendish Bentinck"
87 do. ex "Calodonia"

ALSO,—A Bale of Damaged Doties.

Terms of Sale, a deposit of Twenty ₱ Cent to be paid if required, when the lots are knocked down, and the remainder immediately after the sale. The loss to be at the risk of the purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.—Nesbitt Lane, 4th August, 1837.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 23d August 1837. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve a service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table and Desert Spoons, and Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons and Fish Knife, Two Pairs of Double Plated, handsome curry Dishes with Silver Edges, and three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges.

ALSO.

On the same day, 5 pair of very elegent Double branch, plated pillar Shades, with rich Silver Edges handsomely Engraved shades and Spare ones to match. These Candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess room.

Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above, by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, August, 4th 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday the 8th August, will be sold by public Auction, on the Custom House Bunder, at about 12 o'clock, the undermentioned bags of Sugar, on account of those concerned marks as ₱ Margin, imported ₱ Brig Flora, Y. M. 35 Bags of Sugar.

Terms of Sale, ready cash, and a deposit of 20 per cent., to be paid down, if required, at the time of Sale, and the lots to be at the risk of the first purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES & Co,—*Auctioneers, Bombay.*

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 8th August, will be sold by public Auction, on the Custom House Bunder, at about 12 o'clock, the undermentioned bags of Sugar, on account of those concerned Marks as per Margin, imported per Brig Flora.

MD. 26 Bags of Sugar.
R. MD. 35 do. do.

Terms of sale, ready cash, and a deposit of 20 per cent, to be paid down, if required, at the time of Sale, and the lots to be at the risk of the first purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES & Co,—*Auctioneers, Bombay.*

SALE by Auction, on Monday the 8th August will be sold by public Auction on the Custom House bunder at about 12 o'clock the undermentioned bags of Sugar on account of those concerned marks as per margin imported per ship *Caledonia*.

M. / M. A. / F. 8. } 16 Bags of damaged Sugar.
M. A. / F. S. } 26 Bags of damaged Sugar,

Terms of Sale, Ready Cash, and deposit of 20 per cent to be paid down if required at the time of the Sale, and the lots to be at the risk of the first purchaser from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioners, Bombay.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 8th August will be sold by public Auction on the Custom House bunder, at about 12 o'clock, the undermentioned bags of Sugar on account of those concerned marks as per margin, imported for Ship *Cavendish Bentinck.*

J. B. C. / E. S. / No. 1. } 28 Bags of Sugar.
J. B. C, / E. S. / No. 2. } 32 Bags of Sugar.
J. B. C. 26 Bags of Sugar.

Terms of Sale ready cash, and a deposit of 20 per cent to be laid down if required at the time of the sale and the lots to be at the risk of the first purchaser from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioneers, Bombay.*

AUCTION on Thursday next, the 11tn August *Yates and Co.*, will sell by public Auction the property of Gentleman leaving the presidency---among which are some valuable books, a considerable quantity of Plate, as, Spoons, Forks, a handsome pair of Silver Curry Dishes, Soup Ladles &c. various articles of Piece Goods, Dunbar's Sherry, &c. &c.

Further particulars in Wednesday's Gazette.---Meadow's Street.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Publie Auction, on Monday next, the 7th instat, at their Rooms, the following Goods:—Hunting Saddles and Bridles; Carriage, Buggy, and Riding Whips; Head and Reins, spare Buggy Heams and traces, cut pint tumblers, wine and claret Glasses, cotton half Hose, Umbrellas, Flannel, Pickles in small case bottles, several articles of Furniture, consisting of jackwood round Tables, Chairs, Bookshelves, Skreens Office Desks, Carpets, single barrel Guns, Wearing apparel, &c. &c.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

"We have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

JUST landed per la Perouse direct from *France* and to be had at moderate prices at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates and Co.* Highly flavoured Champaigne, Muscatal Frontignan, Cherry Brandy, Annesette, Liqueurs assorted, Sardines in whole, half and ¼ Canisters. C. B. has also for sale black and green Oil skins, Carriage and Buggy Harnesses and other Saddlery and coloured and gilt Oil skins, Dressing Glasses of rich plate Glass, &c. &c.—5th August, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₰ doz.
Blackburns Madeira	" 3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne	" 3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira		20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825	in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 12 ₰ dozen in 1 doz. Cases		
	Rs 10	"	"
Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds.	Rs 320 ₰ Hhd.		
Do	" Quarter Casks 160	"	

NOTICE is hereby given that *Ramchunder Narrayen Purub* is about to sell his vacant ground situated at cooley street called Doongrey, close to *Dhunjee Kunmallee*. If any person or persons have any claim thereupon they are hereby requested to make known to *Jagonnath Hurjeevandass Bhungsalee* at the engine house in the fort within 14 days otherwise they will be precluded therefrom—August 4th 1837.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington, and Co.* a fresh batch of Phelans Claret in Cases of 3 Dozen each per dozen.....Rs 24
" Red Hermitage in Cases of one dozen, " 20
" Champagne in Baskets one.....do " 45
" Cogniac Brandy Pale Cases one..do " 20
5th August,, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₰ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₰ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે હજાર કુમળ શ્રીમુમબઇનાં મીઠાંની તે દર એકક કુમળનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવેનકોરનાં પરરાઓની શપલાઇ વીશે કેળવેલ આલંમ શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનાં રાજાનો હુકીનો દેવાંન તારીખ ૩૧ મી આગશટ શંને ૧૮૩૭ થુધી મોકોરબંધ પરપોજલા લેશે તે તેજારનાં કાંમ શાકુ જોઇએચ

એ બધો માલ તારીખ ૩૧ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૩૮ થુધીમો હેઠલ કહેલે બંદરે પોહોચાડી આપવો

શ્રી આલપઇ ..... ૪૦૦ કુમળ
મુનામંબોમ ..... ૪૦૦ કુમળ
શ્રીઆનકોલંમ ..... ૪૦૦ કુમળ
માનાકોદમ ..... ૪૦૦ કુમળ
કુઇલાન ..... ૪૦૦ કુમળ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો લેવા શાકુ જે દાહાડો ઠરવે આછે તેને ખીજે દીવશે હજુર કચેરીમો જે લોકોએ પરપોજલ આપેઆં હશે તેહોને અથવા તેનાંઓની તરકથી તેનાંનાં આડતીઆઓને તાંહાં આવવાને રજાછે તે તેનાં દેખતાં હુધાડશે તથા જેનાં પરપોજલથી થણો કાએદો થશે ને તે જો કબુલતમો આવશે તો તેનુ કબુલ કરશે તથા તેનાં નાંણાં દર રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ પરમાંણે આપશે

પરપોજલનાં શરતોમાં હુપર એમ લખવુ જે શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનાં કામ શાકુ જોઇએચ જેનાં પરપોજલથી કાએદો થશે તેનુ કબુલ કરશે તથા તેનાં નાંણાં દર રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ પરમાંણે આપશે

(શહી) આર રનગારાવ હુકીનો દેવાંન

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરમોની તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર કચેરી તા ૨ જીજુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી નકલ)
જોન મારકીહુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10 .... Do. .... Do. .. .. Do.
Sugar 200 .. Do. of 500 Do .. .. Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of* * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—કેઠલ કહેલી જીનશોની શપલાઇ વીશે કેળવેલ આલંમ શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનાંરા અનો હુકીનો દેવાંન તારીખ ૩૧ મી આગશટ શંને ૧૮૩૭ થુધી મોકોરબંધ પરપોજલા લેશે તે તેજારનાં કાંમ શાકુ જોઇએચ

કે તથા કલાંની શપલાઇનુ કે *
(શહી) આર—રનગારાવ
હુકીનો દેવાંન

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરમોની તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર કચેરી તા ૨ જીજુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી નકલ)
જોન મારકીહુ

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 5th August, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th July, 1837.

No. 343.—The following promotion is made:—
12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Whitehead deceased.—Date of Rank, 30th June, 1837.

No. 344.—Leave of absence for one month from the 20th instant, is granted to Brevet Captain R. Warden, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Ahmeduuggur; Lieutenant Cleather conducting his duties during his absence.

No. 345.—The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows:—
Medical Department.

1. Charles Thatcher, Date of Rank, 1st September 1836.
2. Andrew Durham, M. D. Do. 17th December 1836.
3. David Alexander Carnegie, M. D. Do 19th Jany. 1837.
4. David Davies, Do. 8th February 1837.
5. Charles Black, M. D. Do. 12th February 1837.
6. James Mackenzie, Do. 7th March 1837.
7. William Henry Bradley, Do. 12th April 1837.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1837

No. 346.—Assistant Surgeon Sullivan having completed the prescribed period of service in the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 347.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paras. 1st and 2nd of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 26, of the 25th April 1837.

1. We have permitted Captain C. B. Morton, to return to his duty in the ensuing month.

2. We have accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Edward Marsh of your establishment, this vacancy has effect from the 23rd February 1837.

No. 348.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th April 1837

We have the satisfaction to announce, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon Dr. James Burnes of your Medical Establishment, the 3rd Class of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

No 349.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that an alteration be made in the form of the Muster Rolls for Native Troops of the Line, as described below:

No.	Rank.	Names.	Date of Enlistment	Class. 1 (23 years.)	2 (16 years.)	3 (Under.)	4 (Entertained after 3th April 1837.)	Remarks.
	Private.	A. B....	1st January 1808.	1				
	"	C. D....	1st June 1818....	..	1			
	"	E. F....	.....	..	..	1		
	"	G. H....	.....	..	..	..	1	

Only the dates of enlistment of Privates entitled to additional Pay are required to be inserted in the Muster Roll The Abstract of the Muster Roll must shew the number of Privates of each Class.

The Muster Rolls of the Marine Battalion must contain also all the information required to be given by the General Order, 30th October 1810.

After all the Privates in any Troop or Company entitled to the old rates of Batta shall have been absorbed, the Column in the Muster Roll denoting the 4th Class, may then be discontinued.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1837.

No. 350.—The following Notification issued from the Territorial Department, under date the 27th instant, is re-published for the information of the Army.

NOTIFICATION.

All Officers in charge of Public Treasuries are hereby authorized to receive, and exchange for perfect Company's Rupees, all Company's Rupees, which may be defective from any part of the outer coating having shelled off, and to return the imperfect Coins, through the Collector and General treasury, to the Mint, for re-coinage,

By Order &c.
(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND, Actg. Sec, to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1837.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1837.

No. 351.—J. G. Moyle Esquire, Senior Member of the Medical Board, is allowed to visit the Deccan on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 22nd instant to the 22nd proximo,

No. 352.—The following appointments are made.—
Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor James Baldock to be Acting Conductor, and Serjeant Benjamin Somerville to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Elliott proceeded to England.—Date of Appointment. 14th May 1837.

No. 353.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:

Lieutenant J. Holmss and Ensign E. Wood of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Masters to that Regiment, the former from the 30th June to the 6th instant, and the latter from the 7th instant until further orders.

No. 354.—Captain W. Keys of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed certificate of his incapacity to perform the active duties of his profession, is at his own request transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 355.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the General Order dated the 8th November 1832, and directs, that the Limits of the Belgaum Cantonment revert to those published in General Order dated 2nd March 1832.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD—Lieut Col. *Sect. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1837.

No. 59—The temporary appointments are confirmed.

1 Serang and 59 Batta Lascars to the Atalanta, from 23rd to 31st May, in consequence of there being no Crew on board and the ship getting ready with all dispatch..... } Pay and Provisions.

Mr. Midshipment Campbell, to continue in the Nurbudda, on Survey, under Lieutenant Ethersey, from 24th September 1836 to 31st January 1837. } Full Batta as usual to Officers engaged on survey instead of half, as mentioned by mistake in the Superintendent's letters of the 1st November, submitting temporary appointments for Government's sanction.

Mr. Midshipman Cruttenden to the charge of the Margaret Cutter, for the period he was in command, from 1st to 8th May, and from 6th to 12th June..... } Full Batta.

Mr. Midshipman Cruttenden to continue in the Margaret, under Lieutenant Boulderson, from 9th May to 5th June..... } Half Batta.

Ally Cassum Serang to the Shannon from the 13th ultimo, required to look after and be answerable for the Storets, now that the European Officers and Crew are discharged for the rains..... } Pay and Provisions as allowed to the former Serangs of the Shannon

At the requisition of Commander Hawkins in the Persian Gulf.

Passage allowed to McAllister, Boatswain in the Hugh Lindsay to return to the Presidency on sick certificate, from 18th to 27th May..... } 2 Rs per diem for accommodation in the Warrant Officers Mess.

Passage allowed to Devenish, Carpenter in the Hugh Lindsay, to return to the Presidency on sick certificate, from 10th to 27th May..... } 2 Rs per diem for accommodation in the Warrant Officers Mess.

Bombay Castle, 28th July, 1837.

No. 60.—Assistant Surgeon Sullivan, having completed the prescribed period of service in the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the service.

No. 61.—Captain Cogan is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for two months.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1837.

No. 62.—The following appointments are made:—

Mr. G. Sutherland, Examiner of Indents, to be Acting Purser.

Mr. F. G. Bone, Clerk to the Commodore in the Persian Gulf, to be Acting Examiner of Indents.

Mr Sutherland will continue to perform the duty of Examiner of Indents so long as the Berenice remains in Harbour, unless previously relieved by Mr. Bone.

By order of the right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Sec to Govt,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July, 1837.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden acting assistant judge and session judge of Broach, having quitted that station on the 13th instant, Mr. Stracy, was placed in temporary charge of the Adawlut by the acting sub collector of Broach.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will be prepared to receive all Coal fit for Steam purposes that may be tendered to Government in Bombay at a minimum price of Rs 13 per Ton, or such price as may be mutually agreed upon, and that when the Coal Depôts are complete and further supplies are not absolutely necessary, all such Coal will be received at Rs 13 per Ton, deliverable at the Coal Stores.—Twelve months notice will be given in the Government Gazette of the discontinuance of this engagement.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to announce his intention to dispatch the Steamer Atalanta for Suez on the 25th September, and the Hugh Lindsay on the 22nd of October next, and to continue to send a Steamer to the Red Sea, every month during the fair season, if Coal can be procured in sufficient quantity.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1837.

NOTICE.

The Berenice Steamer will be dispatched to the Red Sea on the 18th August.

A mail will be forwarded to Suez by this opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTED.

from the 22d November 1836. to the 25th July last	Chests	19,765
Ditto from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant		....
	Total	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 25th July last	Chests	18,046½
Ditto from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant		48
	Total	18,046½

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1837.

ORIENTAL CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

THE MURDERED TRAVELLER. (A FACT.)

By the Rev. H. Jeffreys.

We feel indignant at the conduct of the priest and levite to the traveller who fell among thieves, when they saw him lying in the road wounded bleeding and half dead, and passed by on the other side. But what should we think of their conduct, supposing they had received the thieves, who did the deed, into their houses, and sheltered and protected them from public indignation? Suppose further that they had lent them a character, and by holding intercourse with them kept up their respectability, so as to enable them to join the unsuspecting traveller on the road, under the pretence of being his guides and his friends, and then to watch their time to rob and murder him; what should we think of such conduct as this? Now Gin, Rum, and Brandy, are three robbers and murderers that have robbed and murdered countless multitudes of travellers on the journey of life. They have robbed them not only of their purse, but of their health, and, what is worst of all, their moral character. They have impoverished their circumstances, destroyed their bodies, and polluted, and murdered, their immortal souls. They have not merely murdered the traveller himself, but they have first induced him to practice crime, murder and mischief upon others, and to bring every conceivable variety of misery, distress, and ruin upon his fellow travellers in life's journey, whom it was his especial duty to guide, to comfort, and support. The scene represented in this beautiful parable of our Lord, has been fulfilled, not merely figuratively, and by metaphorical resemblance, but actually, and to the *very letter* in thousands of instances. For the writer has seen (and who has not seen?) the poor drunkard who had been returning on horseback or in his cart, to his anxious family, lying on the cold ground weltering in his blood, as the consequences of drunkenness, having wasted in his debauch the produce of his sale at the neighbouring market, which it was his duty to bring home, for the comfort and provision of his wife and children. The writer once found the father of a family, his appearance (except from the present horrible debauch) indicating the comfortable English farmer, lying in the snow, in the darkness of a winter's night, on the middle of teh high road, his head dreadfully mangled with the wheel of his own cart, the snow around him deeply stained with his blood, and himself in danger of the next passing carriage, putting an end to his miserable life. The writer assisted to bear him to a neighbouring house, where he so far recovered as to understand that we were going to send for a Doctor; when he said in a surly tone: "*What's the use of sending for a Doctor to a drunken man?*" Medical aid indeed was quickly procured, but, in spite of all the assistance that could be rendered, on enquiring a few days after, the writer learnt that he was dead. This is only one case of many thousands like it, as to all essential circumstances. When has the midnight robber, or where have the sons of plunder and violence, committed a thousandth part the destruction of property, or waste of life,

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f intemperance has done? But there are greater calities than the waste of property, or even the loss of e. He who robs me of my property, or takes away my e, does me no injury at all, compared with that horrible ent which debauches my moral character, and defiles pollutes my soul. Ardent spirits have done all this housands; they have left the poor traveller in life's rney, naked, and wounded, and bleeding, in utter destitution and proverty; his body and soul destroyed. But, ey would have no power at all to work this mischief, they were not received into the houses of the sober and pectable members of society. It is only by *forming acquaintance* with the traveller, that they are able to m and destroy him. As open enemies they could not arm him; it is only as pretended friends, that they are ble to destroy. Now if they were *never* received into the ouses of the sober and respectable, if none but the abandoned profligate, the lost and miserable drunkard, ever used them, they would carry the brand and mark of infamy on their forehead; they would be *known* as murderers and destroyers, and no traveller in life's journey would suffer them to come near him. Ye who are guilty of this injury to society, how far r moved is your conduct from that of the good Samaritan! You are worse than the priest and levite; you see the poor drunkard lying wounded and bleeding, ruined in body, soul, and estate; and you, not only will not help him, but you aid and assist his murderers. Even the priest and levite did not receive the thieves into their houses: they had no share in abetting and asserting them; they only passed by on the other side.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Advices from Bushire state that a Proclamation has been issued by the Shaw of Persia prohibiting Horses being exported from his Empire; it has already taken effect at Bushire, to the great prejudice of the British trade.

DURPUN.—August 4th

We are informed that several witnesses in the case of the Bhewndy riot who were found guilty of prevarication and perjury have been sentenced with *Dheend or* parading through the town on an ass, imprisonment and hard labour. These gave evidence in favour of the Mahomedans, contrary to what they had themselves deposed previously.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Mr. W. Prodigious thinks that I have been dreaming, however as in that state much *more* than is real often appears to the mind, it is rather to be supposed that your correspondent himself had just arisen from a pleasing vision of unrealities when he wrote so complacently to rebuke me for not having viewed the improvements going on in the magnitude they bear in his own eyes.

I spoke of the want of roads to open up the interior of the country and Mr. P. gives a knowing chuckle and answers. " look at our fine bunders &c. on the sea coast; "—all very useful in their way, but of little service to the argument. Here have we held the Deccan for nineteen years, and at the present day, (it cannot be too often repeated,) excepting a line from the Neera through Poona to Naraingaum, where it stops short, another from the Bore Ghaut to Nuggur, part of which is *no* great shakes save to the unlucky wights who jolt over it, and the great Agra" there is not a road within our boundary. In this there is very little to speak of with gratulation, especially considering the state of the people. It is not pretended that the blame rests with our present local government which, all allow is mending matters as fast as it can but few will question, I think, that, in the present necessity, the plan I mentioned would be useful for expeditiously retrieving past neglect and an improvement on the tardy system in which road making operations are now conducted.

Finally, to satisfy you, Mr, Editor, that I have not been slumbering during the last ten years, as my friend at Sion supposes I'll tell you one thing that has been going on during more than half that time, and that's the road between Nuggur and Seroor, and its not finished yet into the bargain an achievement so worthy of the family name that I suspect Mr. Prodigious himself must have had something to do with it.

G.

Deccan, 30th July 1837.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1837.

Dates.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Malabar Hill. In.	Malabar Hill. Cts.	The mount. In.	The mount. Cts.
July. 1	0	03	0	04	0	07
2	0	02	0	00	0	13
3	0	70	0	04	4	62
4	4	37	5	57	3	52
5	6	55	6	93	7	05
6	0	30	0	27	0	28
7	1	20	1	46	1	42
8	1	40	1	59	1	86
9	0	50	0	67	0	93
10	0	45	0	14	0	08
11	0	00	0	09	0	22
12	1	00	0	39	0	40
13	1	25	0	53	0	92
14	0	60	0	05	0	70
15	1	40	0	09	0	00
16	0	03	0	03	0	01
17	0	09	0	00	0	01
18	0	18	0	16	0	40
19	0	45	0	54	0	54
20	0	22	0	41	0	26
21	0	20	0	71	0	40
22	0	82	0	35	0	46
23	0	68	0	65	0	70
24	0	95	0	82	0	70
25	0	60	0	18	0	15
26	0	15	0	08	0	25
27	0	17	0	19	0	10
28	0	18	0	14	0	35
29	0	27	0	15	0	42
30	0	05	2	02	0	02
31	0	03	0	00	0	00
Total....	23	70	22	49	26	98
Mean for July....					24	39

Statement of the fall of rain at Bombay, in July, for the last 21 years.

Years.	In.	Cts.	Years.	In.	Cts.
1817.....	23	67	1827.....	10	29
1818.....	17	79	1828.....	52	75
1819.....	38	66	1829.....	19	78
1820.....	28	37	1830.....	32	46
1821.....	20	66	1831.....	27	31
1822.....	26	59	1832.....	48	05
1823.....	15	96	1833.....	21	80
1124.....	8	07	1834.....	21	83
1825.....	25	17	1835.....	4	27
1826.....	26	97	1336.....	24	53
			1837.....	24	39
Average of the last 21 years.....				24	30

Mean nf Bombay for July.....	24	39
Do.....do.. for June....	12	61
Grand total	37	00

RAIN FALLEN AT POONAH, IN JUNE AND JULY, 1837.

Date.	In.	Cts.	Date.	In.	Cts.
June. 1	0	00	July. 1	0	00
2	0	00	2	0	00
3	0	00	3	0	21
4	0	00	4	0	00
5	0	00	5	0	11
6	0	22	6	0	36
7	0	95	7	0	88
8	0	04	8	0	87
9	0	00	9	0	23
10	0	00	10	0	00
11	0	04	11	0	08
12	0	00	12	0	06
13	0	00	13	0	10
14	0	00	14	0	03
15	1	21	15	0	00
16	0	51	16	0	00
17	0	00	17	0	00
18	0	00	18	0	00
19	0	00	19	0	00
20	1	43	20	0	05
21	0	13	21	0	00
22	0	05	22	0	06
23	0	00	23	0	05
24	0	03	24	0	14
25	0	00	25	1	32
26	0	00	26	0	29
27	0	00	27	0	24
28	0	10	28	0	25
29	0	00	29	0	11
30	0	00	30	0	02
			31	0	02
	4	71		5	48
In June, 1836....	7	50	In July, 1836....	1	06

THE LATE CAPT. HORSBURGH.

Additional Subscribers to Capt. Horsburgh's Testimonial.

Subscriptions already advertized.....	4,800
Col. Pottinger.....	50
Capt A. Burnes.....	50
Major General Osborne.....	50
J. H. Jackson, Esq. C. S.....	30
H. Fawcett, Esq.....	50

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Remington, and Co.
Bombay, 4th August 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—5th August, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	1 25	1 41
Sunday.....	1 57	2 13
Monday.....	2 29	2 45
Tuesday.....	3 1	3 17
Wednesday.....	3 34	3 53
Thursday.....	4 15	4 41
Friday.....	5 12	5 51

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....	107¾	107⅞
Second five per cent Loan.....	109¾ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	111½	111¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	107½	106¾
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	100¾	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	1 | 10	
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....	1 | 11	1 | 11½
Canton Bills.....	210	209¾
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereigns each	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Scourfield.....	Messrs. Gisborne Menzies & Co.....	5th Instant....	London ..	
Colombia.....	Do. ..ditto.....	All August....	Ditto	
Jessie Logan..	Do. Edmond Bibby & Co.	5th Instant ..	China....	
Malabar.....	Do. . Remington & Co...	8th ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Child Harold..	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.....	8th ditto.....	London..	Cape.
Edinburgh....	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	10th ditto	China....	
Hero of Malown.....	Do. Dirom Carter & Co..	15th ditto.....	Colombo..	
Minerva.....	..ditto.....	7th ditto	Calcutta..	
Flora.....	....ditto.....	10th ditto....	Madras...	
Lady East....	....ditto.....	End of ditto...	Liverpool.	
Rapid.....	Do. Owen and Co.....	In all August..	Ditto	
Blake.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co..	....ditto.....	Ditto	St. Helena
Huddersfield..	Do. G. S. King Esq.....	....ditto.....	Ditto.....	
H. C's Steamer Berenice.	Superintendent Indian Navy	18th Instant ..	Suez.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Cruickshank, Engineers, from Poonah.
Capt. Richd. Warden, Artillery, from Nuggur.
2d Lt. F. Wemyss, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. Hughes, 15th Regt. N. I. from Carranjah.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Evans, attached to 16th Regiment to Poonah.
Lieut. Hughes, 15th Regt. N. I. to Carranjah.
Capt. J. Scott, 23d Regt. N. I. to Deckan.
Lieut. Darvall, 57th bengal N. I. to Benares.
Ensign Cole, H. M. 6th Regt. Foot to Poonah.
Capt. Salter, Bengal Cavalry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Colaba on Tuesday the 1st August, Mr, James Frederick Hall, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, aged 28 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURE.

July 29th.—Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master to Lintin.

August 3d.—Barque Futtay Hulbary Abdool Rahimon Gool Mahomed, Naiqnedah to Malay Coast.

Do Do. Grab Brig Dadloy, Esmall Ahmed Naiquedah to Malay Cost and Siam.

Passengers.—1 Armenian and 4 Natives.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 5th AUGUST, 1837.

There are no arrivals.

The intelligence from Madras informs us of the dispatch of supplies of stores, with reference we presume to the anticipated operations in the Burman Territory to which we had alluded in a previous number. We regret that the information from Cutch, as to the agricultural prospects of that division of the Presidency is not satisfactory. No rain appears to have fallen there, and the price of all necessaries was rising rapidly. The Calcutta Courier of the 22d ultimo reports, that accounts were coming in from several quarters of great mortality among the natives,. Cholera was making many victims, and the distress of the population was augmenting in consequence of the exorbitant and increasing price of rice, which was selling 9 seers for a rupee.

We have inserted in our last numbers several letters of correspondents on the subject of roads and road-making, which we should have been glad to have found more specific, both on the nature of the defects of the Presidency in this respect, and on the improvements which are in contemplation. We cannot judge, from personal observation, of the improvements which are taking place in the internal parts, although we give the Government credit for a laudable anxiety to extend the facilities of intercourse as well in the vicinity of Bombay as in the interior.

We apply this observation to the local government, which we believe is fettered by its instructions from home, and a reluctance to disburse funds, which are sufficiently well anticipated by other and permanent charges. Still it is a matter of surprise to us, considering the long period of years which Bombay has been a British possession, that more has not been effected to enlarge our sphere of communication. In Ceylon, an acquisition as it were of yesterday, and with pecuniary means so limited at its disposal that its consequent parsimony is almost proverbial, we find noble roads and well constructed bridges in several parts of the country. The Road from Colombo to Candy, a distance of 70 miles, is in so fine a state, that the journey between the two places can be effected in a very short period and is regularly traversed by a mail, as one of our late extracts will shew. This road is so well planned, and framed of such excellent materials, that we have heard many, who have travelled up to Candy, describe it as equal to the best English Roads. Now how are we to account for the tardiness with which road-making has progressed in this Presidency? There is a good road to Poonah certainly. But Poonah being about the same distance, *quoad* the road, from Bombay as Candy from Colombo, the effecting this one good road will not shew that this Presidency has compassed more than Ceylon in this way, with her vastly diminished resourses, and with labour too much more expensive than in this country. With the exception of the road to Poonah, we do not believe there is any thing very considerable to boast of throughout the Presidency. We cannot indeed conjecture, considering the repose which India with trifling exceptions has enjoyed, why the road to Agra should not only not have been in contemplation many years before this, but that it should not long since have been effected. There is nothing we are convinced which would operate more rapidly to the spread of British influence in this country, than the establishment of a noble system of roads, the sinews and arteries of a state, along which her power and intelligence might be expeditiously borne and communicated. What tends so vigorously to nip a conspiracy in the bud, to discomfort a projected rising, as the certainty that in a few hours the military resources of the state will be brought to bear upon the malcontents? We may instance the affair at Mangalore the other day. Is it not more than probable, that this insurrection would have assumed a more serious and determined aspect, had it not been for the prompt dispatch which was used in the transmission of troops to the disaffected quarter. The dismay which was occasioned, and the almost instant dispersion of the insurrectionary horde are to be attributed not so much to the amount of actual force brought to bear on the scene of contention, as to the rapidity with which this was transacted. To what are we to attribute the unexampled march of the United States, (we instance this as a newly created power, rather than refer to our wealth and prodigious resourses resulting from the same cause) to its present position of a first rate nation; but to the developement of the industry and capabilities of her citizens and the making available the agriculture and enterprise of the country, by the roads rail-roads and canals, which traverse her Territory in all directions. We refer our readers to an extract in this day's paper, for an elucidation of the prodigious efforts which our Transatlantic brethren are making for the improvement of their adopted land, for the developement and display of their giant strength. We can recollect, that when it was first intimated that the Americans intended to throw terraces of canals across the Alleghanies, in order to open the resources of the basin of the Mississippi, that the project was ridiculed, as hair-brained and chimerical. Behold this chain of canals then, long since effected, and extending 392 miles to Pittsburg and crossing the lofty Alleghanies in its path. But this effort sinks into insignificance before the new enterprise of American skill, which is to traverse, by a rail-road 715 miles in length, the distance from Charleston to Cincinnati, climbing the interposed mountains in its route 2000 feet above the level of the Ocean. What has Liverpool become within a comparatively very recent period? In 1760 her population was 22,000; in 1824 it amounted to 150,0 0. At the last mentioned epoch, we find the shipping entering her port had augmented to 10,000 from the number 2560 which had done so in 1760. To what shall we atttribute this extraordinary, this immense increase of communication with that inlet of the Kingdom, but to the astonishing wealth and commercial preponderance which resulted from her rail-roads and facilities of transport. If so great then and astounding has been the march of prosperity in those countries and places, in which apatriotic and diligent attention has been bestowed in opening the means of intercourse, in overcoming those natural obstacles, which are set in opposition to human improvement; may we not expect that a great, if not an equally magical effect would be produced here, where nature has done so much, and man so little for the eliciting of Indian wealth and resources. The improvements making in the immediate vicinity of Bombay certainly claim our meed of thanks to the local Government; the enlarging of the Bunder, the establishment of a safe communication with Colaba are worthy and creditable displays of constructive skill. That of Colaba, however we had anticipated to have seen accomplished ere this; we hope we shall not have to compare it's progress to that of the wounded snake.

Captafn Keys of the 5th Regt. N. I. has invalided; this will promote Lieut. Prescott. Lieut. Marsh of the 10i Regt. N. I. has retired in England.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—July 19.

Supreme Court, July 18, 1837.

The Third Term commenced this morning before the Chief Justice and Sir E Gambier.

After one or two unimportant motions the Court proceed to give judgment in the case of.

Mannaly Moodakistna Moodelly and *Monnaly Lutchmenan Moodelly v. Peter Cator and others*

Judgment was given in this case at considerable length by the Chief Justice and Sir E. Gambier. The principal question seemed to be whether according to the Hindu law a man had the right to leave immoveable property *by Will*. It had been contended by the Counsel for the Plaintiff that a Hindu cannot make a Will at all—and that he is still less able to leave immoveable property by Will. The Chief Justice was of opinion that a Hindu had a right to make a Will of his self-acquired divided property. It had been said that there was no such term as a *Will* in the Hindu language—but, as a man could give away his property during his life, it followed in reason that he might leave it by Will. It had been laid down by Sir W. Jones that when brothers agree to divide their lands it becomes selfacquired property. With respect to the funeral ceremonies his Lordship could understand that the heirs were the proper persons to perform them—but he could not agree to the converse of the proposition that the persons performing the funeral ceremonies thereby became the heirs—Dismissed with Costs.

Sir *E. Gambier* concurred with the Chief Justice and said the performance of the funeral ceremonies could not place the party in a better position than the heir.

The *Indian Oak* has been taken up by Government to proceed to Moulmein with Military Stores; she was surveyed yesterday, and is expected to sail in a few days. The *Royal George* has tendered also.

It is said that the Honorable Company's Surveying Vessels demurred at being converted into Transports; but we learn by the *Calcutta Courier* that there is a probability of all the armed Vessels of the Indian Navy being expressly appropriated " for the transport of troops for reliefs and in cases of emergency."

In the Cape Papers of the 31st June the *Ambassador* is advertised for Ceylon and Madras; but, we understand, her destination was afterwards altered to Bombay.

The *Indian Oak*, Captain Rayne, sailed this morning with 50 Bullocks and Military Stores for Moulmein.—Passengers Mrs. and Miss Rayne.

The *Royal George* with Bullocks and Millitary stores is expected to sail for Moulmein about the 24th instant and the *Swallow* on the 26th.—*July*, 22.

The only information that we have received regarding the contemplated Mail Coach, for running between this and Bangalore, since we last noticed the subject, is confirmatory of our best hopes, that every possible assistance will be afforded by Government towards carrying the project into execution. With respect to the route, we have heard that the one named in the Post Office Notice for Tenders was selected principally because there are Bungalows the whole way; but we have reason to believe that if any other road would be more beneficial to the public, and more likely to answer the purposes of the Mail Contractors, especially if it runs through any considerable station and is in other respects desirable, there would be no opposition offered on the part of the authorities. Indeed we have understood that Government are so fully alive to the advantages of improving the communication between this and Bangalore that no reasonable expense or sacrifice will be spared to render it as complete as the most ardent love of good roads and fast travelling could desire.

Should this take place, " a consummation devoutly to be wished," it will be an honourable and lasting memorial of Lord Elphinstone's administration; for it is hardly possible that one good road can exist without giving rise to the formation of others, and in this way it is not too much to expect that before the expiration of many years good roads and means of rapid communication will be common throughout the South of India. We may hope too that these advantages will not be confined to our own Presidency, but that good roads will be extended to all parts of the country—connecting the great towns with those links of civilization which, in our own time, have proved such fruiftul sources of wealth to nations; and in every age and in every country have contributed so largely to the comfort and convenience of the people. The saying that " a country without roads must be in a comparatively barbarous state" cannot be too often repeated; and he who exerts himself to render the reproach inapplicable to the country over which he rules best fulfils his trust and takes the surest way of handing his name down with credit to posterity,—*Ibid*.

SPECTATOR,—July, 22.

Mauritius papers to the 22d June have reached us. At that date Bengal Rice was selling at 3 p 30, with 6 per cent. discount. The Indian Labourers had been monopolizing the attention both of the Colonists and the Government, by shewing themselves very unruly characters, contrary to their usual wont. On one plantation, that of Mr. Chauvert, they struck for an increase of Rice, and, assembling to the number of a hundred, surrounded the planter's House alternately threatening and vociferating their demands. The Police force of the District (which, according to the *Mernéen* is ridiculously small, being 8 Gendarmes and 1 Civil Commissary to each District of the Isle) was called, but only laughed at and spit upon; and the riotous crew only dispersed ultimately on the Deputy Commissary of Port Louis presenting himself to them under the formidable aspect of his donned uniform. In another instance, a planter was knocked down and ill treated by his Indian Coolies. There appears however to have been, in some instances, foul play about these unfortunate people; that they have been treated as an article of traffic, and transferred with their engagements by the importers to planters on the Island for the sake of profit. It is probable that they met with neglect and ill treatment from these second-hand Masters. as we find the Government have taken the extreme measure of ordering every contract of this kind to be cancelled.

Sugar plantations continued of high value which is a practical contradiction of the sombre forebodings of the *Mernéen*, relative to the proximate period when the emancipation of the Slaves shall take place. One Estate. *L'Union*, belonging to Mr. J. Lemaire had been sold to Mr. E. Laborde for 200,000 dollars; and another called *Paudre d' or* for 303,000 dollars to Messrs. Staub and Berne.

L' Artémise French Frigate arrived at Port Louis on the 3d June. She is commanded by Captain La Place, and is destined to a long and circuitous voyage, which will occupy her three years before her return to France. From the Mauritius the Frigate comes on to Pondicherry, and, from her arrival there, is directed to employ herself for one year in visiting all the Settlements on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts and all principal ports on the Coasts of Arabia and Persia up to the entrance of the the Red Sea. Her destination then is to the Straits, China, Australia, the Coast of South America, to double Cape Horn and enter the Atlantic, thereafter to touch at the Brazils and return to Toulon. *L' Artémise* has on board 450 Men. young and active; and amongst her Officers the son of one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's Generals, the Prince of Eckmuhl.

The judgment given, in the subjoined report of an action brought in the Supreme Court, should be widely promulgated in order that the Inhabitants of Madras may become fully cognizant of the Law, that *Ten years* is the limit of time within which actions for debt or other personal matters must be brought. The decision is a very important one, and appears grounded on a passage in Sir Thomas Strange's elements of the Hindu Law.

Supreme Court—20*th July* 1837.

Nuttubadoo Ramasawmy Moodelly against *Mungadoo Survanah Moodelly*.

The Plaintiff the son of *N. Sabaputty Moodelly* now dead brought an action against the Defendant the surviving son of *M. Vallapen Moodelly* also now dead. To recover the amount of three notes executed by *Vallapen* to *Sabaputty*, one note dated 25th May 1794 for Pagodas 1000, another 6th November 1794 and the third 14th January 1795, for Pagodas 500 each. The Defendant among other Pleas pleaded that " the cause of action did " not accrue to the Plantiff at any time within twelve " years before the commencement of this suit:" to which the Defendant demurred " First because the action not " having accrued within twelve years is no bar or defence " to the action, and secondly, that the Plea did not aver " how or by what Law, Custom, Statute or otherwise the " fact of the cause of action not having accrued within " twelve years is a bar to the defence or action."

The Advocate General and Mr. Minchin appeared for the Defendant in support of the Plea, when the Advocate General argued that the statute of limitations extended to this Country, and cited from Sir Thomas Strange's Elements of Hindu Law, Vol. I. p. 306, under the Title Contract. "Among the provisions applicable to the subject is to be noticed the period within which actions must be brought; being for the recovery of debt, or other personal matters ten years."

Mr. TEED In support of the demurred, submitted that the Statute of limitations did not extend to this Country; that by the Hindoo Law it did not appear that there was any time fixed which would bar an action for the recovery of money. That twelve years was not in bar by custom for Natives were in the constant habit of prosecuting each other to recover money which had been due for upwards of twelve or indeed twenty years and had recovered in this Court.

Sir ROBERT COMYN, Chief Justice, said that there must be some limit to the time when actions are to be brought; and the question is what is this limit. I am averse to say that the Statute of Limitations extends to Natives; as by the Charter this Court is bound to administer Law among them according to their Laws. This is now a fair opportunity of deciding the question and in the absence of any authority contradictory to what was cited from Sir Thomas Strange's Elements of Hindu Law with the opinion of Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Eldis in the Appendix. I think that ten years must be considered as the Limit. And this being the Law and not a Custom it was not necessary to be set out; and both objections failing the Demurrer must be over-ruled.

Sir EDWARD GAMBIER I am also of opinion that there is a Limitation in Hindoo Law: and by the authority of Strange who states it without doubt or hesitation that there is a Limitation, and that the shortest time is Ten years. This Demurrer must be over-ruled.

SUPREME COURT—THURSDAY, JULY 6

Muttakellevan, Ereson, and Nanapragasan were tried on the charge of stealing a bag of money from the person of Mrs. Dunbar.

Moonien sworn—I am a boatman—I was in the boat in which an accident happened—I do dot not remember the day; it was the accommodation boat No. 3. There were twelve boatmen in the boat altogether, including the man at the helm. We went to a ship at 7 o'clock in the morning, I don't know the name of the ship. There were 3 Gentlemen, 1 Lady and 1 servant, who were strangers to me. I did not observe that the Lady had anything in her hand. She was holding a purse, hanging on her arm by a string. The purse was made of black silk, at the mouth red. I did not observe any ornaments in the Lady's ears or on her fingers. When the boat was coming towards the shore *Muttukelleven* made a *salam* to the Lady. —*Ereson* was in the boat at the time holding one of the oars—*Nanepragasan* was not in our boat. The lady said "conduct the boat carefully, I will give you a present" —she said this in Tamil. There was one boatman between me and the steersman, *Eresan*—after this we pulled on the boat, and the steersman told us to look at the surf and and pull the boat to the shore, which we did, looking to the surf—tho surf forced the boat, and some water got into the boat—the boat was then a little high on the side, and the second surf upset the boat. *Muttakelleven* and one of the men ran and jumped into the water—myself and the others remained in the boat when she was upset —there was no man at the helm when the boat upset—myself and the other boatmen came above the water, and then the gentleman—when the lady came above water I went and took hold of her by the hand, and then the steersman came also and his brother *Ereson* came and took hold of her too—a boat came off from the shore, a rope was let down which I gave to the Lady—she got into the boat and I also got into it. *Ereson* went to the side of the surf and got on shore, holding the purse in his hand —I saw the purse in *Ereson's* hand when he was on shore. *Muttakelleven* went on shore in the same boat as the Lady and myself—I went away to his house— *Ereson* gave the purse to his mother—I saw him go home with the purse, he wrapped it up in a cloth and carried the cloth in his hand to his house. *Muttakelleven* was behind *Ereson*, and I was directly behind *Muttakelleve's* back— I could see. This is the story that I have always told *Ereson*—told his mother there was a purse in the cloth— I went away—it was not taken out of the cloth. There were some mohurs in the purse—gold coins. When he got on shore he was wrapping it in his cloth and I saw the gold mohurs. The purse was made of black silk, and I saw the gold coins through small holes—it was full of small holes—I first saw the gold coins in the water when *Muttakelleven* took it.—I asked the mother for a share, when I was asked to go and wash myself—I went to the Police—I did not say I had been refused a share before the Magistrates.

Nella Mootan sworn—I remember the day the accident happened—I was eating my rice on the shore, and people told me a boat was upset, and myself and others were desired to push another boat into the water. We took the boat—I saw *Muttakellevan, Moonian* and *Ereson* swimming and bringing the Lady, she got into the boat and also *Muttakellevan and Moonian.*—I saw *Ereson* and others swim on shore—I did not see any thing in this hand in the water—I saw nothing like a cloth—I am a boatman of 84. A *hurkara* told me to say, I *had Ereson's* hand, but I refused—I did say so before the Magistrates. The *hurkara* took me and held by the neck and desired me to say so—I did say so—it was false—I said what was untrue for fear of being flogged.

The *hurkara* remembered the accident and questioned the prisoner respecting the robbery on the following day, but they denied it.

Supra Moonian, a Malabar writer, asked the prisoner *Muttakellevan* if Mrs. Dunbar had any jewels upon her he said he knew nothing except the holding a purse in her hand, and he did not know what had become of it. *Ereson* denied all knowledge of the purse.

Muttakellvan in his defence said he was struck into the water, and that the next surf upset the boat. The boat broke in two, and the Lady, who was under the boat, came up between the pieces, through the opening. My brother cried out, Lady, Lady—*Moonian* came up and received her by the hand. When the Lady first rose she had no wound on her nose; another surf came and closed the two parts of the boat which produced the cut—Until I put the Lady in the boat she was holding by my cloth.

Sir E. Gambier summed up the evidence and pointed out the improbability of a Lady bringing a number of sovereigns open in a bag or reticule, so that the boatmen could see what the bag contained—more particularly as the Lady was no stranger to Madras, and was most probably aware of the indifferent character which the boatmen generally bore, If the jury believed the evidence of the principal witness they must consider him obnoxious to the same charge as the prisoners, as he saw the purse taken and went with the prisoners to share it. The other witness swears that he gave false evidence before the Magistrates.

The Jury without a minute's hesitation returned a *Verdict of* not guilty.

Sir E. Gambier told the Jury they had acted very wisely in disbelieving the evidence of the principal witness and he was now able to inform them, what the law did not allow before the Verdict was given, that Mrs. Dunbar stated in her depositions that the Sovereigns in question were in a purse in the bag and that it was impossible therefore that the witness could see them as he stated.

The Grand Jury brought up several true Bills and ignored others—and in reference to the conduct of the witness *Mootee* alluded to by Sir E. Gambier in his charge, spoke of her highly praiseworthy conduct, and strongly recommended her to the notice of the Court for a suitable reward.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY 18.

In consequence of the report we noticed yesterday of a run upon the Union Bank we availed ourselves to-day of our proprietary privilege to enquire into the circumstances, and found that though there had been a little *sensation* among a particular class of natives from an accidental cause on Saturday, the only apparent effect of it was a small increase of 6,000 Rupees, over the preceding day in the amount of notes sent in for change; but if any inference of distrust is to be taken from thence, an opposite inference must be drawn from the amount sent in for change yesterday, which was 38,000 Rupess less than Saturday's amount and 14,000 less than the average of the preceding week. The *sensation*, such as it was, appears to have been created by the circumstance of the Marwarree people who attended the abhortive Opium Sale on Friday, observing a crowd of people and vehicles in the compound of the Union Bank when they passed the gate on their way home which, not being aware of the Meeting there, and of the joyous countenances of the proprietors who were dividing the fat profits of the half year upstairs, they mistook for a herd of impatient duns acting upon the principle of *sauve qui peut*.

We hear that the Merchants and others engaged in Opium trade are about to apply to the Government for some relief from their onerous purchases of this year. Grounding their application upon the indulgence accorded last week to Mr. Cohen, who was let off altogether by the cancelment of his purchases, and thereby relieved from a loss of at least 200 Rupees per chest, they solicit a reduction in price and a corresponding refund on the chests that have been exported or paid for in full, to the extent of the difference between the prices of the lots at the three first sales and the average prices of the June sale. They conceive that those who have faithfully performed their engagements, and this in some cases at great inconvenience, are entitled to quite as much consideration as a defaulter; and that they also have a good plea for asking for the same reduction on the Opium shipped, as on what remains in the godowns, because the China market has been not only a losing one in the nominal prices current there since the beginning of the season, but in fact there has been almost no sale at all, for but very few chests of the Opium gone on this year from Calcutta to China had been disposed of up to the date of the last accounts. If this boon be granted, it will affect about 11,000 chests, the abatement upon which will amount to about twenty two lakhs of Rupees.—*July* 19.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 20.

The booming of guns from the batteries of Fort William yesterday, announced the official recognition of the new King of Oude by the British Government.

CORONER'S INQUEST,—JULY 12, 1837.

A coroner's jury was this day assembled at the coroner's residence for the purpose of investigating into the cause of the death of a girl aged about nine years, of the name of Roheemun. A little after five the coroner and the Jury proceeded to the native hospital at Chandney, where the body of the deceased was lying, to inspect the same; which being done, the following proceedings took place at the hospital.

Khaunumjee, sworn.—I am a widow and live at Cullingah at present. I have seen the corps lying in this hospital, in company with the jury. I knew the deceased while living, her name was Roheemun. The deceased was a slave girl she was purchased. She was brought from an inundated country by her mother, who sold her to the wife of Mirza Mehdee. The name of Mirza Mehdee's wife is Abbasee Khaunum. I was in the service of Abbasee Khaunum when she made the purchase. The transaction took place in my presence. My occupation was that of a child's Ayah. The deceased was then five or six year old; she acknowledged the woman that sold her to be her mother. The deceased seemed to be well pleased at the change. I don't recollect what money was paid for the deceased. did not see this money paid; but I was aware of the transaction, being in and out of the room at the time. The deceased had ever since lived in the family as a child belonging to it. I am still in the service, but left the house of the mistress, on leave in consequence of the death of my grand daughter, about a month ago. My mistress gave me leave for forty days, the usual term of mourning with us Mosulmans. The mistress is now at Amratullah near the Greek Church. I did not go to see her since I took leave. I did not come here of my own accord, but was brought by the police. I heard the death of the deceased yesterday at 4 o'clock. The name "Raheemun" was given to the deceased by the mistress. At the time of her purchase deceased had a Bengallee name which I don't recollect Deceased was not exactly a slave; she was brought up like a child, The mother of the deceased was a Hindoo, I am sure she had a different name at that time. There are four female servants in the family besides myself. I don't know their names. I know their occupations; viz, a we tnurse, two ayahs and cook woman. There are three male servants, two cafrees and a mosulman boy. The cafrees are named Bilaul and Amber, and the mosulman boy, Syed. The deceased was not allowed to get out of the *zenana*; she never went out of it, to my knowledge. When I said that the deceased was a slave girl, I meant that she was an adopted child in the family. The name of Bebee Abbasee Khaunum's husband is Mirza Mehdee, a merchant. The deceased was in perfect health when I took leave. The deceased was regular in her attendance to her work. She was sent to my house, the day before yesterday; she was taken there by Balaul and Syed in a palanqueen. No body else accompanied her. They said she was sick and desired me to try to cure her. They said that they had taken her to my house by order of Abbasee Khaunum, but without the knowledge of her husband. They left her in my house. I examined the deceased and found her hands were swollen; and sores on the back of her head and hands. She had a sore also on one of her shoulders. She had a violent purging. I rubbed her body with turpentine; and to the sores I applied some lamp-oil with gunney burnt into ashes. The deceased remained in my house one night. Yesterday the boy and a woman came to my house again and proposed to take the girl away; and I told them that they might do so. They said that they were desired to take her to the mistress's. They put her in a palanqueen and took her away. During her stay in my house, she complained of pain, and called for water frequently during the night. She had the purging on her for ten or twelve days previously. As to the sore on the head, she told me that it was produced by lice; and those on the back of the hands, by scratching. She did not express any apprehension that she would die. She told me that she had the sores for ten or twelves days.

Dr. Robert Henry Bain, sworn—I am Police Surgeon. I have examined the body of a native girl named Roheemun aged about nine, lying in the Chandney hospital and pointed out to me by Gopaul bearer. The body was rather emaciated with a large puffy tumour on the forehead and a number of sloughing ulcers upon the head, body and extremities, namely, one on the back of the head measuring two inches in circumference, one on the left side of the head, and another on its upper part about half the size of the first. One about the size of a six pence on the left arm; two on the forearm; and the back of both the hands were entirely bare of the integument with the muscles and tendons exposed. An ulcer of the size of a six pence was also seen on the left leg, just below the knee; and another, on the right hip, measuring about one and a half inches in circumference. Most of those sloughing ulcers had a circular but ragged appearance. There was a number of blué marks also upon the head, body and extremities. I opened the head chest and abdomen. The puffy tumour on the forehead measured four inches in circumference, and contained some thin dark pus. The brain was healthy, so were all the organs contained. I consider the death to have been occasioned by the sloughing of the integuments and the sloughing ulcer. I entertain no doubt. The ulcers might have been produced by bruises or burning. There was no fracture on any part.

It was now about half past seven o'clock, and there being no other witness present the Inquest was adjourned till two o'clock to-morrow.

JULY 13, 1837.

The jury met at the appointed hour, and sat till about four o'clock without any progress of the proceedings for the absence of witnesses. We learnt that this case was also under investigation of C. K. Robison, Esq., magistrate, and that gentleman refused sending the witnesses, till he had done with them. The coroner now dismissed the jury stating that he intended to see the chief justice, on the subject of this collison between himself and the magistrate: he requested the gentlemen of the jury to attend at 6 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

JULY 14, 1837.

About a quarter of an hour after, the jurymen being all present, the coroner stated that he had waited on the chief justice, and the consequence was that the witnesses were *now* in attendance. He (the coroner) trusted that such a thing will not occur in future, so long as he continued in the office of coroner; or he would be driven to the necessity of exercising the authority he possessed of compelling the attendance of parties as witnesses before his Court. the following proceedings then took place.

Mr. Peter O'Brien, first assistant in the Calcutta native hospital, sworn. Roheemaun, the deceased, was admitted into the hospital on the 11th July at 2 o'clock p. m. She had a swelling on the left side of her forehead, sores or ulcers on the back part of her head, the skin bruised on the right shoulder and a mortified point on the left. An ulcer above the elbow and another above the left wrist. The integuments of the back of each hand from the knuckles to the wrist were in a state of mortification. She had ulcers on the hip and knee. She expired at half pas. ten a. m. on the 12th.

Belaul sworn. I am a boy belonging to the house of Mirza Mehdee and live in Amratullah Gully. I knew the deceased, who was slave girl to Mirza Mehdee's wife. I was in Mirza's service when she was brought in. My mistress gave her the name of Roheemun, but I don't know what her name was before that. I did take the deceased to the house of Khanum-jee, in company with an ayah and Syed. I went of my own accord; I was not desired to do so. This was six or seven days ago. Syed was ordered by the mistress to take the deceased to Khaunumjee's, and I heard the order given. The mistress directed Syed to desire Khaunumjee to try to cure the deceased; she handed five rupees at the same time to Syed to be given to Khaunum-jee, for detraying medicine expences. The deceased was beaten with a pestle. She had sores on the back of her hands, head, one of her shoulder's and the hip. These were produced in consequence of the beating. I saw the beating, The deceased was beaten by the mistress whose name is Abbasee Khaunum. She was sent to Khaunum-jee's four days after the beating; and remained there three or four days, when the ministers sent Syed and a dye for her, not the same woman that went the first day. This dye resides at Chinsurah. I heard the mistress give orders to take the deceased to Chinsurah from the circumstances of tne message sent by Khaunum-jee that she was dangerous-ely ill. I heard about the message from Syed. Deceased was to be taken to Chinsurah for the purpose of curing her. The dye was not in the house at the time that the conversation about the message tooke place between me and Syed; she came in soon after. The dye and Syed then went to fetch the deceased from Khaunum-jee's The mistress and I accompanied them. The mistress has been displeased with me for the last three years. When we got to Khaunum-jee's. Syed procured a palanqeen; and a woman named Khosh-kuddum, taking the deceased in her arms, placed her in the vehicle. Syed put a cloth or a *purdah* round the palanqueen. On going past the Police Office I told the bearers to go there, but on their refusing to do so, I abused them, when they obeyed me, I spoke to no chokeedar. At the Police Office I saw Mr. McCannand shewed him the deceased. On my proceeding to the Police Office, Syed and the dye fled; but they did not say any thing to me, nor did they desire the bearers not to go there. The bearers ran away also. The sores on the body of the deceased I have mentioned, were produced by beating on three several days, On the first day that the deceased was beat, was for her having stolen and drank a portion of some *Shecunjubbeen* that was prepared for the master. I detected her in the act, in a room where there was no body else present; I abused her for her conduct. As I was going to wash the cut of which she had drank, the mistress noticed it in my hand; and on questioning me about it. I told her what I had seen. The mistress then sent for the deceased, and pointing to the cup, asked her what was in it. The deseased said that she felt ill at her stomach, and had taken a little *Shecunjubbeen* with warm water to promote vomitting. The mistress said "why did not you ask for it." The deceased answered. "if I had none, you would not have given it to me." The mistress replied "when did you ever ask that I refused." The deceased rejoined, "I thought you would not have given it to me, I therefore stole it." On this the mistress got angry and kicked her on the belly. She had shoes on. The blow was such that the girl fel in consequence. The mistress then called for a rattan, but finding no one brought it to her, she took up the pestle of a mortar; and desired the deceased to put her hands flat on the ground, one after another, and struck on the backs thereof, with it. She struck two blows on each hand. (Mr. McCannand was here asked by the coroner if the pestle in question was brought, when he answered in the negative.) Nothing further occurred that day. The deceased did cry and the mistress bid her be silent. The pestle was about half a cubit in length, and of the usual shape, with a knob at each end. The mistress held it at the middle and struck the deceased with the thin end of it. The blows were up and down. The mistress appeared to me to be very angry. It was about eight o'clock in the morning. The Chinsurah dye was present, Syed was also present I now recollect. About ten or eleven o'clock that day, the mistress ordered the deceased to bring a chelimchy, but it being weighty, she could not bring it, but brought a smaller one. The deceased was in the habit of lifting the large chelimchy every day, but on that day she could not because she said she felt pain in her hands. After the small chelimchy was brought the deceased was desired to pour water out of it; but being unable to do so, the mistress kicked her and she fell. The kick was a slight one. She fell because she was weak; she was naturally weakly. This last kick was not given in such an angry manner as the first. Nothing further took place that day, nor the d following; but the next day, the deceased not having swe the room and cleaned the chelimchy the mistress asked h why she did not, when she answered that her hands we painful. On this the mistress took up a knife, such used in chopping bones, called, 'Bougda," and str her with the back of it on one of the shoulders. She w struck only one blow, and it was a slight one; it drew blood. The mistress then left the deceased and nothin further transpired that day. The next morning, the mistres desired the deceased to fetch the chelimchy, and on h not doing it, she took up a rattan which was lying ha by, and struck her with it twice or thrice about the bod The rattan was a small one, and the blows from it were no very severe. She then took up a piece of wood something like the shape of a ruler, of a white colour, and about a cubit in length, which was brought in by children to pla with: with this she struck one blow on the head of the deceased which caused blood to issue. It was of the thickness of my two thumbs and a finger The deceased did attempt to lift up the chelimchy, but she could not. The mistress again beat her twice with the rattan. The deceased then managed to place the chelimchy upon her arm, and pouring water out of it assisted the mistress in washing her mouth. Nothing further occurred that day. On the night of the same day, the mistress desired the house dye to apply turmerick and chunam pounded together and warmed to the hands which were swollen. Three or four days aftes the deceased was sent to Khaunumjee's house. The low with the chopper was slight. On the third day after the beating when the deceased said she could not bring the chelimacy the mistress thought she was shamming, and made use of expressions to that effect; she said, "you are pretending." The mistress beat the deceased by way of correcting, her with one or two blows whenever she found her negligent. I never saw the mistress beat her with out a cause. The deceased was never before beaten in such a manner as to fall sick. Whenever the deceased did her work properly, the mistress treated her kindly. The mistress paid every attention to the deceased during her illness, but finding her not recover sen her to Khanumjees. On the second day of the beating were present, the house dye, Syed and myself; and on the third day, the house dye two ayahs, and myself. Deceased used to be well fed always except when she misbehaved, when the quantity of her food was curtailed. Whenever the mistrees found the deceased really ill, she treated her kindly and shackened her work. On one occasion she was burnt accidentally when the mistress did her best to relieve her. On the day following the first beating the deceased brought the chelimchy and after, one article at a time; and nothing occurred that day.

In answer to Dr. Bain—The deceased did complain of a pain in her hands. On the third day of the beating, she was feverish and laid about the house. If she was ordered to do any thing, she got up for a moment, then laid down again. Before the application of the tumerick and and chunam, the hands were very much swollen. She was subjet to attacks of fever occasionally,—day once in two or three months, When the deceased was taken into the service, she was labou ring under disorder a spleen. She was cured of that disease about four months, after; but she continued to have fever and ague occasionally. She was sickly for the first year of her service but was quite well the year following.

In answer to the Foreman.—During the three years that the mistress has been displeased with me, shd did not beat me at any time; she showed her displeasure only by not supplying me with shoes, clothes, &c The cause of her displeasure was that I attended upon the master and not upon her.

The Coroner here remarked that the statements of the witness were not of a nature to warrant the conclusion that he was actuated by malice towards his mistress.

An iron pestle being put into the hands of the witness, be said that the one used in beating the deceased was not quite so long but about the same weight.

The pestle was in the same room where the deceased was beaten.

The jury broke up precisely at nine, to meet again at three in the afternoon to-morrow.

JULY 15, 1837.

Belau's examination continued.-(Having been a few minutes too late we have missed a small portion here.) This is the pestle with which the deceased was struck; it had no sugar on then. (Witness here described the force and manner in which the blows were inflicted.) The deceased did complain of a pain, but not to me. The kick she received at eleven o'clock on the first day of the beating was slight. On the day following I saw a swelling on her hands; and the day after that the mistress gave her a slight tap on the shoulder with the *boughda*. I notice the swelling on the hands to increase daily. On the third day, she was beaten, first with a rattan on different parts of the body two, three, or four times, and then with a piece of wood. I saw the mistress strike her only one blow with the piece of wood, when I left the place and went to the cookroom. On my return, I saw her strike with the rattan again. After the mistress struck with the piece of wood one blow on the head of the deceased, she threw it away, and desired her to pour water, when I again went to the cookroom. This blow did draw blood. After the last beating with the ratten no further beating took place. I saw the deceased several times in the course of that day. The mistress observed the swellings by her going about, with her hands extended. I heard the dye ordered to apply chunam and huldee, and saw the application afterwards on her hands. This application was made the day after the first beating for the first time. I did not mention this before, because I was not questioned about it. On the evening of the third day of the beating, the chunam and huldee were applied again by order of the mistress. About eight o'clock at night, the first application of chunam and huldee was made. The mistress must have observed the swelling in the day time, but I believe, that thinking that she did not feel so much pain as she affected, she did not give orders to apply the composition till night. It was applied only to the hands. After the last beating she continued in the house for two or three days. I saw the deceased on the morning of the day that she was removed to Khaunnum-jee's, and observed the sores on the back of her hands, as also those on the shoulder and the head. I saw no other sores that day. Three days after the application of the chunam and huldee the skin burst, and the swelling turned into sores. To the sores on the shoulder, head and the hip, some leaves beaten up into a paste, were applied. I observed only one sore on the head, but there might have been more which I did not notice. I saw when the wound on the head was inflicted and now there was a sore. The plaster of leaves had, fallen off when the deceased was removed to Khaunumjee's. I can't tell what state the sore on the head was then in, I saw only flies about it. When brought to the police, I saw a sore on the forehead and another on the hip, neither of which I had observed before. I then noticed two or three sores on the head and a slight one under the hip, as also a swelling on the forehead. These I did not see when the deceased was at the mistress's.

In answer a juryman.—I never saw or heard of any other girl being beaten by the mistress. I did not observe any more sores than those I have described. The swelling on the hands were burst after the application of the chunam and huldee the second time. I did not see Khaunum-jee had been about one month in her own house when deceased was sent thither.

In answer to another juryman. When we took the deceased to Khaunum-jee's, Syed told her to try to cure her; and if she died to bury her. I took the deceased to the Police because the mistress ill-treated me for the last three

ears, by denying me the common necessaries of life, such as clothes, shoes, &c., and I was put to many shifts to procure them. Ten days before the occurrence the deceased was in perfect health. I took the deceased to the police with the view to obtain justice, both for her and myself, we being both slaves. The mistress stinted me in clothes, shoes, washing, barber's expence and in food too; and the deceased was treated in the same manner. Sometimes we got these things and sometimes not. I say the same thing now that I did last night. The deceased was sometimes treated kindly and sometimes otherwise. The latter was the case when the mistress found her negligent.

Khosh Kuddum sworn. I am a married woman. I consider it disrespectful to my husband to mention name (The thanader of the division here stepped forward and said it was Fuckeera.) I am a neighbour to Khaunum-jee, and was at her house when the deceased was removed from thence. The deceased remained at Khaunum-jee's house for two days. I saw the deceased had sores but did not examine her.

Khaunum-jee examined again.—The deceased was brought to my house of an afternoon; and I examined her body the next morning. She had a sore on the back part of the head and one on the shoulder. She had sores on both the wrists and rattan marks on the sides. The sore on the back part on the head appeared to be in a sloughing state and so did those on the wrists. I rubbed turpentine oil only on the body not the sores. She remained only two nights with me.

The Coroner here observed that there was a material difference between the number given by the old woman (Khaunum-jee) and that by Dr. Bain. He was afraid that by rubbing the body of the deceased with turpentine, excepting the sores described by her she must have caused the others.

Syed.—I am a slave. (Mr. McCann observed that the witness was a prisoner when the Coroner said that nobody could hold the witness a prisoner without a warrant, and asked Mr. McCann if he had one. An answer in the negative being returned to the query witness was sworn,) I was directed to accompany a palanqueen with an ayah who went inside of it; but I don't know if any body else was in it. I did not see the ayah come out of the palanqueen. The palanqueen was placed close to the door of Khaunum-jee's hut. About four days after, I was ordered by the Mistress to take a palanqueen to Khaunum-jee's, which I did. I did not see the ayah there this time; I saw Roheemun. I have not seen the Mistress for the last three months. I have been told that I was getting too old to remain in the *zanana* any longer.

Meerun.—I am a widow and reside and Taultullah. I am in the employ of Mirza Mehdee, as an attendant upon his children. I knew the deceased; I saw her about eight or ten days ago. About that time I heard from Belaul that she was sent to Khaunum-jee's to be cured of a purging she was labouring under: she had also a fever and deceased spleen. The deceased had swollen wrists, and the swellings from the application of huldee and chunam turned into sores. One morning I and another observed Belaul tie the hands of the deceased and suspend her up with a rope and I went away and left her hanging Belaul did the same because the deceased stole something.

The Coroner sent for a rope for the witness to explain the manner in which the deceased was tied up. A servant brought one immediately and it being shown to the witness she stated it was the identical one that she spoke of, as having been used in tying the deceased.

The Coroner.—Where did you get it?

The servant. It is your well-rope, Sir! (*a laugh.*)

Witness. This rope is much like the one I speak of. Belaul pulled her up with both his hands. The next time [illegible] wrists which was applied in consequence of her having been tied up. I [illegible] the circumstance to the mistress, but I heard the dye did it; when mistress ordered huldee and chunam to be applied. Belaul was not punished.

The Coroner bid the witness go away, as a person unworthy of giving evidence. He had cautioned her in regard to the statements she made to no purpose.

Dr. Bain, examined again. I have heard the evidence of Belaul and the manner described by him in which the blows were inflicted on the wrists. If I saw them given, I am certain they would not lead to the death of a girl of the age of the deceased. (Here the Doctor stated the number of wounds on the body of the deceased and the number of days they must have been in existence.) I am certainly of opinion that death would not ensue to a person of her age by the beating described by Belaul, and assuming that death following from the beating. I would then attribute the extent of the sloughing to mismanagement of the renedies employed, irritability of the constitution, or neglect of the sores.

The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, the 18th of July.

July 18, 1837.

The Coroner and the Jury resumed the proceedings at the appointed hour.

Dr. Raleigh, first Assistant-Surgeon General Hospital, sworn.—I wish to ask a few questions of Belaul respecting the health of the deceased for the last two years, and the month previous to her death.

Belaul, in answer to Dr. Raileigh. For the lest two years that she lived with the mistress, deceased was stout and healthy, and so she was during the month previous to her death. I did not observe any remedies applied to her left side for the spleen; no *goods* nor any other native remedies resorted to for that disease.

Dr. Bain, in answer to Dr. Raleigh.—There was no cachectic appearence in the deceased. The spleen had the natural appearance, there being no enlargement of it.

Mr. O'Brien, in answer to Dr. Raleigh. I re-opened the body of the deceased, after Doctor Bain, for my own satisfaction, to see whether there was an enlargement of the spleen. I found it was the case. The spleen was about eight inches.

Dr. Raileigh observed here that the admission made by Mr. O'Brien was of great importance, the smallest ulcer, when the constitution is in that state, is liable to sloughing to a great extent. He, the Doctor, gave an instance of a boy, who had an enlargement of the spleen and being troubled with a small scab on the lower lip, the whole of it sloughed away in a few days. Sores ending thus, frequently prove fatal. The whole of the sore on the deceased having assumed a sloughing disposition, I should infer that the injury inflicted on the body was not the immediate cause of the death; but in consequence of the decrayed state of the constitution the sores took to sloughing eventually. In a healthy body the sore would not have taken place.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence of the different witness to the geatlemen of the Jury; explained the difference the law made between manslaughter and murder citing many cases that bore upon the one before them; after which the Jury retired and held a consultation for about two hours, when they returned a verdict of Murder not wilful."

Abbassee Khaunum, it would not be out of place to mention, is the wife of a very respectable, nay one of the first, Mogul merchants in Calcutta. The case has in consequence excited a great sensation amongst the Mogul and Arab communities of this town, many of whom had been present at the Coroner's Court during the whole of the inquest. Abbassee Khaunum is in custody.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE,—July 19.

Koh Kybur.—The Hindoo women who had been seized by the Patans were liberated after nineteen days, but their clothes and jewels were sent to Peshawur: it is to be hoped that nothing improper occurred between these women and the Affghans! ! !

Lord Auckland will quit Calcutta, in progres to the Upper Provinces, in November next, when Mr. Ross will be appointed Vice President.

CAPE.

Eastern Frontier.—By letters from the Eastern Frontier this week, we learn that peace and quietness reign on that border and Cafferland. We much regret that Government has not yet found it convenient to publish *monthly*, if not *weekly*, Reports on the state of the Frontier, including all the cases of depredations reported to the authorities; the number of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, missing; the numbers recovered; the names of the thieves, and other particulars, so as to give the Colonists a full and correct view of the state of affairs. There must be some reason (formal, very probably), for withholding such reports, with which we are unacquainted, as we *know* from information derived from many quarters on which reliance may be placed, and which we have, for some months back, carefully compared with each other, that the Frontier never was more free from all just cause of complaint, or of alarm, at any former period than it has been since December, 1836. In short, *only one case of theft has been clearly traced to the Caffers since the present system came into operation.* In that case—Three-Horses were reported "stolen" on the 8th of April. This was communicated to Macomo, who traced the Horses to Umhala's district, *and recovered the Horses, with damages against the thieves.*

It cannot be from fear, or because they are ashamed of their policy or practice, therefore, that Government declines to publish monthly, or weekly Reports of the state of the Frontier, so far as the Caffers are concerned.

On other parts of the Frontier a conside rable number of Cattle and Horses have been from time to time *missed.* Some have been recovered without its being known whether they had been driven away by thieves, or had only strayed. Five Horses were, in March last, traced to the Fingers, and the owner indemnified. Of Cattle and Horses *missing,* but neither *traced, recovered,* nor *indemnified,* from December 24th, 1836, to April 26th, 1837, the number are—Cattle, 110; Horses, 19. It is not known how many of these were stolen, how many strayed, or killed by accidents, or by wild beasts. But, as we have said, in *one* case only, were any persons of the Caffer nation proved to be guilty, and in that case the property was recovered.

Such has been for so many months the state of our Frontier, under a system based on Justice, and carried into execution with firmness and vigilance.

To this pleasing view of our relations with the Caffers so shortly after the lamentable scenes of 1835, we have the pleasure of adding, that Macomo, Tyali, Anta, Xoxo, (all Gaika's sons,) and Sutu, his Great Queen, *are now in Graham's Town, on a visit to the Lieutenant Governor* They marched into that Town the other day with about fifty followers, and are as happy and unsuspicious in the house and at the table of the Lieutenant Governor, as they would be in their own kraals.

In the midst of this general subsidence into peace and good-will, we are sorry to observe a portion of the population of Graham's Town, still fermenting, like damp hay, and occasionally emitting smoke and sparks. At a meeting of the Church (of England) Missionary Society, the regular proceedings were interrupted, though held in the Church, by the most irrelevant and preposterous speeches and outcries; and last week at another Missionary Meeting, that of the London Missionary Society, similar conduct violated the decency of the occasion, and converted a meeting held in a Chapel for religious purposes, into an arena of party strife and disgraceful disorder. Such proceedings contrast strongly with the conduct of the Caffers on all occasions where either religion, or politics, are brought before an assembly of the people; and they show the world to whom the terms "*irreclaimable*" and '*savages*" most properly apply.—*S. A. Com. Adv. May* 13.

Cape of Good Hope Bank.—This Banking Company having been unsuccessful in their application for a Charter, have prepared and are signing a Trust Deed, which will answer the purpose, as most admit, as well, or, as not a few think, much better. A very large proportion of the original Subscribers have already signed this Deed, under which the Directors may, with perfect safety *both to the Shareholders and the pubilc,* commence operations without farther delay.—*Ibid. May* 17.

EUROPE.

ATLAS.—April 16.

The state of our monied interests has for some time been such as to call forth the serious apprehensions of government and people.

The conduct of the Bank of England in extending relief, not merely to joint stock establishments, but to individual houses, cannot, however good the motive, obtain unqualified praise. It is only aggravating the evil. For better would it be for such establishments and such houses at once to stop payment than be enabled to proceed in a course that may, and in many cases must, increase the embarrassment. Where there is soundness at bottom, money cannot, even at this crisis, be difficult to be procured. Where there is none, the ultimate injury to all parties is inevitable. In either case the policy of the national bank may be doubted. Where the issues are so extensive, the stock of bullion so low, and where the inflammable state of the public mind may at any moment catch a spark of alarm, it is the very worst that could be adopted. But we are short-sighted beings; if we can avert a present evil we care little for to-morrow. "Let us live while we live!"—(*dum vivimus vivamus*)—has long been the maxim of the epicureans. "Let us live to-day, for to-morrow we die!" is more familiar to the readers of scripture. There are epicureans in commerce: "Let us live to-day, for to-morrow we *break!*" would be the appropriate maxim of nearly one-half of our commercial houses.

The facility with which some houses have obtained accommodation has had the effect which every one might have foreseen; it has multiplied the number of applicants. All cannot be equally successful: nay, the great majority—nine-tenths of the whole number—must of necessity apply in vain. May not those in the latter predicament complain with justice of the partiality? They may say, "While our embarrassments are as large, our credit is as good, and our solvency as good, as those of more fortunate houses."

But the most singular, and we may well add, the most portentous feature of the case, is the fact that private commercial houses are applying to *government* for pecuniary accommodation! The impudence of such an application is at least equal to its novelty. If it succeed—of such a result, however, we have no apprehension—then all that any insolvent, any one on the verge of bankruptcy, has to do, is to beg a loan—in other words a gift—from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If people *will* overtrade—and this is the real curse of the country—they must suffer the consequences.

Plain John Campbell is not the only one among the fabricators of the anti-Church Rate Bill who has suffered pretty much after the fashion of a culprit that had spent an hour or two in the pillory, and come out of it with the loss of his ears. Plain John has been punished by Lord Stanley as never criminal was put to the torture before him. But plain John, as we said already, did not suffer alone—Superficial Rice was on the same night a victim all but equally conspicuous, save that, like the Eastern Dervishes, he was his own tormentor. Think of a Minister of the Crown so desperate as to challenge all the legal authorities in the House of Commons, by an assertion that since the Reformation downwards *no* case had occurred of a very refusing a rate, and any higher authority interposing to compel them to the payment of it! We were not in the House, and therefore cannot describe from personal observation the effect produce on the superfices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's visage by the interruption of Dr. Nicholl, and his statement of a case directly in point, where a rate' *being refused by a vestry*, was made by one of the two churchwardens, and the payment of it. after an appeal from the Ecclesiastical Court of Peterborough, was ordered and enforced by the Dean of the Arches! This was a terrrible slap in the face to the confident and clamorous lord of the "superficial inches," who had introduced his challenge with an assurance to the House, that *if such* a case could be shown "*he would give up the whole argument.*" So much for Treasury-bench law—so much for wilfulness and presumption. By a side wind too, it gave a wipe to plain John, whose wounds were still bleeding under the knife of Stanley.—*Times.*

IRELAND.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

Dublin, March 15.—Nothing worth particular observation occurred at the weekly meeting at the Corn Exchange. Amongst the letters read by the secretary from various parts of the country was one from a Mr. Dowling, accounting for the negligence which had heretofore existed in regard to the collection of the "rent" in the county of Kerry, and promising a remittance.

Mr. Redmond observed that as Kerry had been spoken of, he could not refrain from giving utterance to his feeling of extreme surprise—he would say disgust—that Kerry, up to that moment, should be the only county in Ireland that had not, in the way of general subscription, contributed a single pound to the justice rent of Ireland. He could not possibly account for the apathy which pervaded that county, but he would denounce it a sutterly disgraceful.

Mr. Barrett fully concurred with the last speaker, whilst he deplored that Kerry, as a sort of Bœotia of the south, should slumber in apathy under the influence of a lazy lord, whilst the rest of the country was up and active.

Mr. Shea Lalor said that Mr. Redmond had alluded to Lord Kenmure. He knew him to be a nobleman of muchprivate worth, but who, on a late election in Kerry, had acted in a manner, the best that could be said of which was, for the noble lord's sake, not to observe any thing whatever about it, He hoped the same conduct would not be repeated.

Mr. Redmond could not help repeating his astonishment and disgust that a county having the honour of giving birth to such a man as Mr. O'Connell, should be found thus backward in the cause of liberty.

A Mr. Dohery brought forward, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution of censure upon the Bishop of Exeter. The "rent" for the week was announced to be 183l. 1s. 7d. —*Times, March* 18.

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—MURDER.

On Saturday, Dennis Kelly and William Delany were found guilty of the wilful murder of Edward Madden, at Ballysalla, on the 16th of October. On Monday, Mr. Justice Crampton, taking advantage of the discretion given by the recent law, sentenced the prisoners to be transported for life.

On Monday, at the City of Kilkenny Assizes, Cornelius Grennon was found guilty of administering unlawful oaths, with a view to form an illegal society. Baron Foster, in sentencing the prisoner to transportation for life, lauded the conduct of the witnesses, whom he had attempted to seduce, observing, that if such conduct were always followed by the peasantry, many of the misfortunes with which the country had been from time to time afflicted would be averted.—*Times, March* 18.

THE SILK TRADE.

The Manchester manufacturers have destroyed the silk trade of Europe—an event which every man in his senses prognosticated thirteen years ago. The distress is not greater at Spitalfields than at Lyons; nor at Coventry than it is at St. Etienne. All—all—all are alike suffering from the same cause, namely, the production at Manchester of quantities instead of qualities. No Manchester manufacturer ever had an original idea, nor more than one at a time—he is a copyist or nothing. These people at Manchester act precisely the same in making gross de Naples as in printing calicoes; they produce the same patterns on *inferior* qualities, and thereby glut the market with offal, and ruin those who invented the patterns and made *superior* qualities. It is from this cause that the ruinous system of free-trade, joint-stock banking, and discounting of bills have gone on hand in hand, until manufacturers, and merchants, and traders, and *consumers* are all involved in one common ruin. We have been induced to notice this subject from seeing in the Papers an instance of beneficence on the part of her Majesty, which, under a different system, would be productive of the happiest results. As far, however, as her Majesty is graciously concerned, it is an act of pure goodness. She will, as she deserves, have the heartfelt thanksgivings of thousands of he King's subjects; and what is better still her Majesty will *feel* the effects of her condescension. But no one knows better than her Majesty's own silk-mercers, that the "patterns" her Majesty shall be pleased to select will be immediately imitated at Manchester on inferior qualities, and so will continue the very ruin which her Majesty benevolently seeks to alleviate. We subjoin the letter of her Majesty's Chamberlain.—*John Bull.*

LONDON POLICE.

Marlborough-Street.—*A country Magistrate.*—A tailor, named Chapman, was on Wednesday brought before Mr. Conant, charged with having created a disturbance at the house of Mr. Walter, of No. 11, John-street, Berkeley square.—The defendant, it appeared, had gone to Mr. Walter's house, and, after conducting himself with considerable violence, had seized a hatchet, and had nearly demolished the kitchen door with it.—The defendant said his wife was living under the protection of the complainant. He had called to see his child, a girl of about six years of age, and not being successful he had given way to his feelings.—Mr. Conant asked the complainant if it was true that he was living with the defendant's wife? The complainant said the defendant had left his wife and child, and he had taken the wife under his protection, and had placed the child at a boarding school.—Mr. Conant asked the defendant if it was with his consent that his wife lived in a state of prostitution? The defendant answered in the negative.—The complainant said the wife did not choose to live with her husband, and he considered she had the right to separate from him if she chose.—It was intimated that the complainant was a magistrate, and Mr. Conant asked him if he were so? The complainant admitted he was a Nottingham magistrate, he ought to know the law better than to make the observation which he had just made.—The defendant was fined a shilling and discharged.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

Autobiographic Sketch of Marshal Clausel.

The late Governor of Algiers, having been deserted by the ministry, assailed by the press, repudiated by his own officers, and extremely unpopular with the people, has been induced to print a justification. He is not used, he says, to the pen, and finds the weapon fit his hand much worse than the sword; nor does he admire a battle on the press as much as a battle in earnest; but his defence is interesting. He throws all the misfortunes of his failures at Tlemecen and at Constantine on the ministry, whose secret purpose it is, he says, to give up the colony, to abandon the possessions of France in Africa. His sketch of his own life and services is, we think, worth extracting. It is as follows:—

"Behold, young generals, who speculate on the gratitude of your country for having risked your lives on all occasions for its glory and welfare; behold, I say, what you have to expect, if ever circumstances offer you an opportunity to act as I did."

He then pourtrays himself in the following terms:—

"When the country calls out its children, you enlist as a simple soldier; you gain every step of promotion at the point of your sword. For the space of one campaign you are present at five drawn battles and at sixty engagements; you compel cities to surrender by pointing out where they are vulnerable and how they may be taken; after presenting the nation with 100 stand of colours wrested from the enemy, some of which with your own hands, you refuse the rank of general, in order to return to the field of action; you go and wage war wherever you are directed; you oblige a King to abdicate (the King of Sardinia), and when that Kings gives you a masterpiece in painting ('The Dropsical Woman'), for which an Emperor offers you a million, you make a donation of that picture to the National Museum, you negotiate the union of a kingdom with Frence, and attain that end; you defend cities with inadequate garrisons; you save the remains of an army by fighting, almost alone and during an entire day, at the head of a bridge; you assist at every battle, and lead to glory the troops under your command; when France is no longer menaced with dangers, you go and seek perils in distant regions (St. Domingo,) and there fight, conquer, pacify, restore order, and cause your name to be blessed by the very enimies themselves, when after accomplishing that noble mission, you obtain a province to govern, open roads through it, and found establishments that will last for ever; if, when your Sovereign calls upon you to share in a battle, you bring him your army across 200 leagues of country, opposed by an enemy's army three times more numerous than your own, and arrive at the stated day in the condition in which a regiment, after leaving its barrack, reaches the parade; you are then charged, under two other chiefs, with the command of a corps of the army, and when those two chiefs, answerable before you for its safety, being wounded, leave it to your care, surrounded on all sides and nearly lost, and, though wounded yourself, you save it, bring it back whole and strong in presence of an army double its numbers; intrusted with a command in chief, you incessantly have to contend with a victorious enemy, and to retard its march so efficaciously as to deserve its praise and esteem; then, because you belong to the party of French glory, you are condemned to death, and live in exile; or you return to [illegible] the power of the day; subsequently, and under a new government, you are appointed to govern a new colony; you do your duty on every occasion, more even than your duty; you teach our young soldiers the art of war; you promote by every means in your power the grandeur and welfare of your country;—well, when you shall have done all that, what recompense do you suppose awaits you?

"A brutal dismissal for a failure which the goverment did everything to bring about. If poor, you will be accused of exactions and robbery: you will be said to have grown rich by depredation, when you shall be obliged to sell the patrimony of your father to pay debts contracted while you were giving your services to the state; your head will be demanded in journals and in petitions; and you will be insulted by words and writings, and in every possible shape.

"Now, young generals, go and risk your lives, consume your best years in fatigues and privations; give your blood without any expectation or measure; hope for glory, a name, and fortune—go, go; behold what awaits you. for that was my lot.—*Atlas, March* 26.

RAILWAYS.

Here, the experiment of railways (says a letter in the *Chronicle,* from Philadelphia,) has been amply tried, and found by experience to have done the work of centuries in a few years towards advancing the arts, manufactures, trade, and civilization of the country. Most of them have paid enormous profits to share-holders, and infused a rapid circulation of the blood into the industry and enterprise of the Republic, that is not a little surprising to foreigners. The boasted Napoleon-road across the Alps, had the Alps been in America, would have been accomplished in an incredibly short space of time by railway. And great as that work is, in my opinion it does not transcend the "canal and railroad" from Philadelphia to Pittsburg (392 miles) across the Appalachian or Alleghaney mountains. But even this great work is light in comparison with the projected railroad from Charleston (South Carolina) to Cincinnati (Ohio), by way of Knoxville, Tennessee. This gigantic undertaking will be 715 miles in length, and cross the lowest ridges of mountain amongst the Smoky, Green-river, and part of the Blue-bridge and Cumberland mountains, a vast region, in most parts from 2,200 to 2,000 feet perpendicular from the sea. The above railroad includes a branch to Louisville of seventy-nine miles. An immense number of shares are subscribed for, enough to insure the progress of the work. The ground has been surveyed already, and the Legislature of South Carolina has granted the company banking privileges; and all this within the last nine months. You will be aware of the advantages derived in the way of expeditious travelling in this country, when I inform you that, from Boston to Washington through New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, near 170 miles, may be performed by starting early in the morning from Boston, and arriving late on the following night at Washington. The entire route is travelled by steam on river, sea, and railway, and the expense is trifling. Fifteen years ago this very journey would have been almost as serious as a voyage to Europe. It would have been a task occupying about a fortnight. Before the mighty power of steam in America, the forests fall in every direction. Vast avenues are made throngh previously impassable wilds, and on each side of these avenues the land is cleared and the country smiles with fertile farms; while the wood that is cut down pays an ample profit to the industrious, as fuel for the very steam-engines that propel the cars. The very cheap manner in which these roads are made, although the price of iron is so much beyond that of Great Britian, is certainly creditaole to their engineers; while they are said to be more efficient than the very expensive plan generally adopted in Europe. I have seen many of them raised far above the level of the plain on mere wooden posts and cross-trees, on which the sleepers and rails are laid, and

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the frame of skeleton work filled in with earth. I do not at all profess to understand these things scientifically, but those who do, inform me that this method is more advantageous than building with stone. The wood, they say, from its elasticity, yields to the vibration of the cars, and is more durable than stone or brick, which jar and shake to pieces; while, if it be built with proper timber, nothing can be more durable. The mode adopted here for the removal of baggage and freight from steam-boats railway cars, and *vice versa*, is almost as quick as changing horses; and in all the experience of my travelling, I have found that before the passengers have walked out of their steam-ship and taken their places in cars, the baggage has been waiting for them. This very expeditious transit is effected by putting all the passengeres luggage and other freight into close boxes resembling wildbeast caravans, all numbered. These are packed and locked up while the boat is moving. The moment she arrives at a railway wharf, each of these, containing many tons of luggage is lifted from the deck by a crane, and dropped on the railway-car by the same crane. In this manner even 100 tons would be transferred in a few minates. It is true that accidents by steam-cars and boats are numerous; but comparing them with stage coaches, I am of opinion that the chances are against the latter, especially when it is remembered that a steam-boat, or a single line of cars, often carries several hundred passengers at a time. I doubt not in a short time the whole of the republic—from the Grand Lakes to the Lower Mississippi, from Maine to the Red River on the one hand, and from the Atlantic to Illinois on the other—will be travelled in this manner. And these roads, uniting with others in Canada, will traverse the whole of the North American Continent, except Mexico."—*Galingnani's Messenger, April* 1.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

(From the *New York Commercial Advertiser.*)

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN TOOLE.

His Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
New York, Feb. 17, 1837.

At a public investigation, held at this office this day in relation to the death by starvation of the eleven steerage passengers by the British ship Diamond, of Liverpool, John Toole, master—

1st. To how far the disastrous consequences are to be attributed to the master; and if not,

2d. To what cause the distressing occurrence is chargeable.

In order that such investigation should be satisfactory, the Consul called in the aid of Mr. Alexander Thompson, inspector of the New York Marine Insurance Company, and Mr. Thomas Merry, Vice-President of the Neptune Marine Company, of New York, whose knowledge of nautical affairs enables them to form just conclusions. The following facts and conclusions have been fully established:—

The tonnage of the vessel was 571, and a first-class ship; crew all told, including master, 24.

The ship had on board previous to sailing from Liverpool provisions to afford a supply for the ship's crew to New York, thence to Charleston, South Carolina, and back to Europe, with an ample supply of water for passengers and crew. The vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 7th of November. On the 24th of December, when in lat. 37, N., long. about 46, W., during a stiff breeze, a sudden lurch of the ship carried away the three topmasts, which in failing carried away the main and fore yards, and did considerable damage to the hull; at the same time the cargo shifted a number of the water-casks started, and all the provision-casks belonging to the ship were stove in, and the vessel shipped much water. The wind being easterly from the 24th of December, the day on which the disaster occurred, to the 1st of January, they proceeded on towards New York at the rate of from five to six knots, when the wind changed, and, being ahead, the ship was kept to the southward, such being the proper course under such circumstances. That when the wind changed on the 1st of January they were in 62, W. long., and lat. 27, and from that day during the whole month of January the ship drifted to the eastward to 59 long., and from the state of the winds as declared in the log, it was impracticable for Captain Toole to proceed to Bermuda, and keeping New York in view was the most prudent course.

It was fully established, that when out about 30 days, from the state of the winds, the captain affixed notice in writing in the gangways, advising the passengers to be saving of their provisions' as they were likely to have a long voyage.

That after the disaster the same allowance of water was dealt to the cabin and steerage passengers.

We do, therefore, acquit the master of all incompetency and all blame, and that under the circumstances his conduct was the best he could have adopted.

As to the second subject of inquiry, we are of opinion, that had the steerage passengers been supplied with the quantity of provisions the law in England require, there would not have been any loss of life from starvation.

Several of the steerage passengers who were present stated that none of the passengers had the quantity of provisions required by law, while it was discovered that a female had none, and that one man who died was not only destitute of provisions for the voyage, but of necessary clothing; that Captain Toole was not only a truly sober man, but was indefatigable and zealous in the performance of his duties.

The statement made about a sovereign having been offered for a potato had no foundation in truth, as well as many other statements in relation to the loss of life.

The investigation was public; the hour was mentioned: numbers attended; steerage passengers, and some of the crew who have quarrelled with the master, and others—all were asked to testify their knowledge as to any facts stated, or to mention wherein any matter stated was in accordance with the truth, or otherwise. The chart and log-book were also laid before us.

The foregoing is a correct view of the matter submitted to our investigation, and no information has been wanting to enable us thus to state our opinions.

THOMAS H. MERRY.
ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Colonization Commissioners of South Australia have received the following dispatches from their Surveyor-General, Colonel Light:—

"*Brig Rapid, in Nepean Bay, Aug.* 23, 1336.

"I have the pleasure to report the safe arrival of this vessel, after a passage of 105 days from the Lizard to her anchoring, on the 19th inst. in the bay called Antichancleer Bay by Capt. Flinders. The next day we anchored at the south east end of Nepean Bay; having had the wind from the north west against us, we had to beat up, and passed along shore to the southward and eastward of Cape Jervis.

"I can hardly express the delight I felt at the beautiful appearance of the main land. With good glasses, at the distance we were off (about three miles), it looked more like land already in possession of persons of property than left to the course of nature alone.

"At present I can only state what first possesses the mind on the arrival in a country so little known. In this bay there is excellent anchorage, in three, four, and five fathoms water, safe in every wind.

In this place a good settlement may be formed, and his one of the worst in the island.

"There are several English sailors who have run from ships and settled in the island. Some of these worthies paid us a visit last night, and they say at their dwellings they are never in want; they have plenty of corn, good gardens, water, and all they require in the wild life they have by choice embraced. If, therefore, those men without agricultural implements, and without the best knowledge of farming, can produce wheat, melons, cabbages, turnips, fine potatoes, rear pigs and poultry, what may not be done by an emigration of men professedly adapted? The whole face of the island appears, as far as we can see, to be covered thickly with gum trees and shrubs, and the soil I saw was very moist, with trunks of trees in every direction; but nothing can be easier than clearing the whole surface; yet this is not (appearance at least) to be compared to Cape Jervis; and the sealers told me the land on the main was very superior.

"August 24.—This morning the Lady Mary Pelham sailed. I at first thought of sending a letter by her, but hearing the John Peirie would sail shortly for Hobert-town I shall wait her departure.

"Four P. M.—I have been on shore, and walked from the little bay abreast of us to the point fixed on by Mr. Stephens; Mr. Woodford, our surgeon, accompained me, who knows more of land than I do; and he says with very little labour, much may be made of it; and certainly the beautiful appearance of the wild shrubs promises, most flatteringly; but, as I said before, this must be one of the worst spots on the island, as none of the dealers have settled here.

"On the 29th I visited the northern side of the bay: I was delighted to find it to exceed my expectation. Ships of considerable burden may anchor close to the Company's Point, in a very safe harbour, and barges could transport from them to the town; and when the whole bay is accurately surveyed, and well sounded, vessels of 200 tons may anchor very near this shore. In going over, I had at one time three feet water only at one place; but it was dead low water, spring tides, and very shortly after came into two fathoms. A passage could be easily cleared, whenever a colony is established.

"August 30.—Mr. Field and a small party went this day to the river, and walked nearly five miles along its bank, while I was examining and observing the direction of the shore, he reports well of the fresh water.

"31.—I started this morning to look at the river; the water was fresh near the sea, and the whole appearance of the first ground around seems very promising. Ships of any size may anchor about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river, and ride safely in any wind.

"Sept. 1.—Went on shore and walked to the river, and had a look at the plain, which appears to be at least forty miles in circumference, and not so thickly covered as the coast near us."

"*South Australia, Rapid Bay, Cape Jervis, September* 10, 1836.

"Gentlemen—On the 7th instant, we weighed and stood over from Kangaroo Island for the main; but being becalmed soon after, we came to an anchor and remained till next morning, when we again weighed with a very light breeze from the southward, and at 1 p. m. came to an anchor in the bay to the eastward of the point called by Capt. Flinders N. W. High Bluff. I went on shore to look at the valley, which from the ship, had so pleasing an appearance. I was quite delighted to find it exceed all my anticipations; a further description of this valley will acompany the plan.

"All yesterday was employed in conveying necessary things on shore, as so much time is lost in going to and from the ship. I determined on pitching four tents here, and remain till I complete my examination of this place.

"September 12—I am happy to report most highly of this beautiful place, which for the present I call Rapid Village. There are three countrymen with me; one of them a gardener, and the other two also good judges of land; they have been digging up a good portion, and pronounce it most excellent soil. We have put in some seeds, that on our return we may form a better judgment of its quality. The water in the river is very good indeed and I am told there is no want of it all the year round.

"I have engaged one of the sealers from Kangaroo Island, with his two native, wives, and find them very much the better by their exertions with the tail and hind quarters of an enormous kangaroo, which is fine food; and to those who are fond of ox-tail soup I should recommend a trip to South Australia, to eat Kangaroo tail soup which, if made with all the skill that soups in England are, would as far surpass the ox, as turkey does the French Partridge.

Five P. M.—It has been blowing and raining all day, and we could do nothing with the theodilites or sextants. Mr. Pullen and I therefore walked along the banks of the river, which, from the long grass and various impediments, I found rather fatiguing The stream is small, clear, and good; some places quite shallow, others five or six feet deep: the breadth generally about fifteen feet The greatest part is so covered with long rushes, that the water is not to be seen; but these are easily cleared, and by damming up near the mouth, a most beautiful lake may be made, the ground by nature being already formed for it.

"Wednesday, Sept. 14—Yesterday Mr. Pullen and myself went on hills to make some angles, after which we walked on in the direction of the head of the river Looking up the Gulf from the highest hills, we saw a most beautiful country, and, indeed, in every direction as far as we could see the ground appeared to be of the same description as that we stood on. The sides of some of the hills are much covered with loose stones, which are easily removed, and would be serviceable in building. The high wind, heavy rain, and the long grass, with the steepness of the hills, made out walk so fatiguing, that we could not reach the head of the river, although to appearance we were not above a mile from it, and we returned to our tents most completely knocked up. We passed a beautiful spring of water, and I have not the slightest doubt but that water may be had by digging in almost any of the valleys. There is a great quantity of moss on the hills, and in this vale, geraniums, wild parsleys, mellows, buttercups, daisies, sow-thistle, and innumerable other plants abound. The air here, at present, is generally cold. In fine weather the thermometer in the tent at noon is up to 68, and once to 70, and at night down to 50, and once to 48. This is a great range, which would not be the case in any other habitation than a tent.

"I am fully persuadad that ships may lie here at least 9 months in the year, and the other months in Nepean Bay. At this time of the year, and the saalers told me they consider September to be the most blowing month in the year, we have not experienced any thing more than common gales, and they have been almost always from the S. W. Three day since, it blew very hard from the eastwards, but the brig rode it out in the bay in smooth water. She is anchored about two miles from the beach, in eight fathoms water, and, although so far off, is quite locked in from the winds at S. W. by W. and within half a mile of the shore is a good bottom, in four and five fathoms water.

"I have now done with my examinations and surveys here fore the present, and shall proceed to the next bay, which appears to be much deeper and wider than this.

"Sept. 16.—I was preparing, by getting our tents, &c., from the shore, to start for the next bay (which is not laid down in Flinder's Chart.) when Captain Martin, of the John Pirie schooner, came, and I now hasten to conclude this report, as he is going direct to his vessel in Nepean Bay, from whence he sails in a day or two for Hobart Town, and I hope you will receive this through that channel. Captain Martin has been in a whale-boat several miles up the Gulph, and landed in several places. He says, the whole shore is like this, composed of fine land; and he found no want of water, but once, and then, by digging about two feet, they got abundance. I regret very much that want of time prevents my sending a plan of the bay and valley: but that you may form a better idea of the whole, I will send a hasty sketch of it. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient faithful servant,

"William Light.

"P. S. I am so much pleased with this place, that I have written to my agents to request them to purchase 500 acres for me. "W. L."

PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA.

We are sorry to say, that the severe language with which Sr. Botelho despicts the conduct of his predecessors in office, and indeed of all the Colonial authorities at Mozambique, is fully borne out by the report of all the intelligent English travellers who have visited that part of the world. They tell us that gross licentiousness and corruption, tyranny, venality, and Malversation are in Mozambique the moving principles of all who have any trust or authority to abuse, from the lowest official up to the captain-general inclusive. Sr. Botelho, repeatedly says as much:—'All thes offices, judicial, municipal, and economical, 'are usually in the hands of ignorant and mercenary 'characters, who trample on, huckster, and sell rights, 'without either shame of the world, or fear of God. We 'may safely assert, that in all the towns of the captaincy 'of Mozambique there is no act of justice done which does not go for money.'

But other travellers, in adverting to the low moral condition of the Portuguese colonies in Eastern Africa, have likewise pointed out the chief causes of such widely-spread depravity. They have observed that the officers of government were all so ill paid that they could not support themselves without peculation, which being well known to be necessary, was of course connived at. They have also called attention to the curious circumstance, that Mozambique is not merely a penal colony, but that persons of notoriously bad character, sent their to expiate their offences, often constitute a large and influential portion of its society, and even fill offices of great trust and importance; nor have they omitted to remark the tendency of a noxious climate and rapid mortality to produce a general recklessness of conduct. They might also have justly enlarged on the demoralizing effects of the slave trade, of which Mozambique was, till lately, a principal emporium; for, whatever may be said of slavery, which undoubtedly may be, and in many countries is, extremely mild, the slave trade is every where a corrupter and hardener of the human heart, inuring it inevitably to profligacy, cruelty, and every kind of crime. Sr. Botelho, however, passes silently over all such considerations. He offers no apology for his countrymen, nor for mankind in general. He makes a sweeping charge against the moral and intellectual character of the colony, but he never investigates the cause of such a lamentable state of things, nor does he propose any specefic remedy for it, save the empirical one of sending no captain-general to the pestilential shores of Mozambique, who is not a model of virtue, wisdom, and purity!

The statistical matter of the volume before us lies within a very small compass; but, from its want of perspicuity and its doubtful authenticity, it is not worthy of being extracted. According to our author, the city of Tete, once an important place, has at present only forty-eight, that of Sena only twenty-five free inhabitants The annual revenue arising to the crown from the lands in the Rios de Sena, a territory estimated by Sr. Botelho at 4000 square leagues (probably tenfold is real extent), falls short of L.1000 sterling. The total exportation of the colony he makes, by a very loose calculation, to amount to L.36,000 sterling.

We believe that the Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa are actually in a lower condition than even Sr Botelho has represented them. He has suppressed all allusion to some important events which took place nearly two years previous to the publication of his volume. To the history of one of these events—we mean the expulsion of the Portuguese garrison from Delagoa bay by the natives—the following passage from the *Memoria* will serve at once as introduction and explanation:—

'But the evils alluded to have been at all time carried to a degree of refinement in the factory of Lourenco Merques, where the public functionaries have always persisted in the worst practices. There has been in the place a series of governors, who vied with one another in avarice, ambition, and the unscrupulous arts of illicit gain. Not content with reaping the fruit of the spontaneous dissensions of the Caffres, they disignedly sowed dissension among them, and kindled wars that they might then entrap the people and sell them. It would be a long story if we were to relate all that has been done in that and other factories in opposition to justice and humanity. Let it suffice to say, that all this baseness and iniquity is not only unbridled, but even authorized; for when vice is conspicuous in those who govern, it serves for an example and general exculpation.'

This confirms what has been already stated in the Report on the Slave Trade in Mauritius—that most of the wars which have agitated South Africa in the course of the present century had their origin in the slave-trading operations at Delagoa bay. The coldblooded cruelty of that system, however, was at leugth stopped by an act of savage justice. In the beginning of September 1833, Dingani, King of the Amazula, a warlike tribe extending north west ward from Natal towards the mountains, sent an army to Delagoa bay, with positive injunctions to kill the governor of the Portuguese fort. This man, named Dionizio Antonio Ribeiro, appears to have been one of the worst stamp; and as obnoxions to the Portuguese merchants within the factory as to the natives without it. When the danger became manifest, he was urged to make preparations to defend the fort; but his replies betrayed his irresolution as well as insolence. At length, having secretly prepared a few boats, he embarked on a sudden with his female slaves, his soldiers, and immediate adherents,—taking with him all the ammunition, and consequently leaving the merchants in the factory without the means either of protection or escape,—and made the best of his way to the island of Shefina, on the western side of the bay. A few days after, the enemy entered the fort, but hurt neither the persons nor the property of those whom they found there. The merchants having represented to Zula the general that, in the midst of such a number of armed natives, they could not help feeling alarmed for their safety, he assigned them a guard of ten men. In the mean time the scouts who had been sent to watch the movements of Antonio Ribeiro ascertained that he had visited the mainland, and was prevented from returning to Shefina by the state of the weather. Their numbers were therefore increased; and he was at length hunted down, and brought to the fort on the 12th October, or five days after it had been in the occupation of the natives. On the 13th he was brought to trial, accused by several natives of various acts of cruelty and injustice, and with much formality convicted and condemned. The unhappy man was immediately speared, and his heart taken out while life was yet hardly extinct. A week afterwards, the natives withdrew,—a guard of them, however, remaining for some months in the service of the Portuguese merchants. In the history of this affair, the gleams of civilisation or of order which appear in the conduct of the natives, are as well calculated to increase the certainty of their revenge, as to diminish the horror of it. A short time subsequent to this event, the governor of Inhambane, with all the forces he could collect, Portuguese and native, amounting, it is said, to about 800 men, marched southwestwards along the coast to attack the natives in the vicinity of the Rio d'Ouro, but sustained such a total a defeat, that the extinction of the settlement at Inhambane may be most regarded as the necessary result of the war.—*Extract Edinburgh Review, Botelho or Portuguese Colonies.*

MISCELLANEA.

"By accounts from Sydney we learn the arrival of the *Isabella*, Capt. Lewis, from Torres Straits. Capt. Lewis had brought several curiosities to be placed in the museum. One of them was a singular object being a rude figure of tortoiseshell, surrounded with human skulls, part, it is conjectured of Europeans who have fallen sacrices to the natives. The place where this strange idol was found was at a small island not named in the charts (the only inhabitants of which were three native dogs), in the middle of a jungle, to penetrate which considerable difficulty was encountered in consequence of the immense number of flies which were about the spot.—*Globe, April* 3.

The *Memorial Bordelais* announces that extensive works have been undertaken at Bordeaux, by means of which that town will, before the end of the present year, be greatly improved in beauty, healthiness, and safety, by substituting for the present open ditches, which exhale mephitic odours, and endanger the safety of passengers, covered drains leading down to low-water mark. All the unsightly buildings along the shore are to be removed; the receiving-houses, and all the other offices of the customs, are to be re-erected upon a uniform plan, so that the port will present one general *coup d'œil* from Bacalan to the Chapeau Rouge.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 5.

The *Liberal du Nord* relates that a young woman, of the town of Little, had been delivered of a healthy male child, which gave the accoucheur who delivered the mother an electrical shock similar to that proceeding from the touch of the torpedo. Immediately after the birth, the child was placed in a cradle, raised on glass feet, and it even then gave unequivocal proofs of electricity. This remarkable property lasted twenty-four hours, and in so powerful a degree that the physician was not only enabled to charge a Leyden bottle from it, but also to draw sparks, and make other electrical, experiments. This phenomenon is a perfect novelty in the annals of natural history.—*Ibid.*

On the 1st of January the Roman Catholic Clergy of France amounted to 34,946, classed in the following manner:—14 archbishops, 66 bishope, 114 vicars-general, 660 canons, 541 rectors of the first class, 2,787 rectors of the secoud class, 3,000 curates upwards of seventy years of age, 800 curates nged between sixty and seventy, 21,500 curates under sixty years of age, 3,431 vicars in the smaller communies.—*Ibid.*

A new mode of lighting the public streets, invented by M. Gaudin, is shortly to be tried in the tower of Saint Jacques. This light is known by the name of the Drummond light' and is 200 times more intense than that produced by gas. It is procured by means of a flame of oxygen gas. acting upon a piece of lime. M. Gaudin proposes to light a whole town with it from one point. Paris, for instance, be would illumine by an artificial sun, placed on the top of a tower about 300 feet high. The application of this invention, if it prove practicable, will be of great importance to light houses, which, in spite of all the improvements made in their mode of lighting, cannot now be seen in hazy weat her, when they are most wanted. M. Gaudin proposes, as an experiment, to place two lights near the Pont Neuf for the purpose of lighting the neighbouring quays, etc.—*Ibid.*

We have letters from Lisbon to the 22d ult. They state that a consultation of the Court physicians was held on the 21st, in consequence of which the pregnancy of the Queen has been officially announced by the Government. The physicians declared that the indisposition by which her Majesty had been attacked was the *grippe*, and that it had abated. This intelligence tended very much to dispel the alarms which had been entertained for several days past by the people in general. An individual had been arrested a few days before, for having placed himself before the residence of M. Passas, against whom he uttered the most virulent abuse, and appeared inclined to proceed to violence. It is said that he is mad.—In the sitting of the Cortes on the 21st, the Minister of Finances presented the budget for the year 1837 38, from which it appears that the revenue is 9,294. contos (about 55,764,000fr.), and the expenditure 11,214 conts (67,284,000fr.), leaving a deficit of 1,920 contos 11,520,000fr.) The Minister afterwards proposed a law, by which the Government would be authorised to sell the national property situated in the provinces, as well as that beyond seas.—*April* 6.

The Marchioness of Westmeath, whose matrimonial disputes with her lord have been so many years before the public, is expected to arrive from Italy in the course of the spring, to resume her duties as lady of the bedchamber to the Queen.—*Post, March*, 30.

Temperature of the Earth.—In a lecture on Artesian Wells, recently given in France by M. Arago, an opinion is expressed by that philopher, founded on observations made by means of a thermometer, that the temperature of the earth rises in regular proportion towards the centre; so that at the tenth degree, or 695 miles from the surface, or outer crust of the earth, all known matter must be in a state of fusion—*Falmouth Packet, April* 22.

Have at the Bachelors!—Isaac Hill's State and Isaac Hill's Legislature have just postponed, and only postponed *portem*, a very capital tax—a tax upon those coxcombs the bachelors, Virginia has taken up the cause and stiffly discussed the following questions:—"Resolved, that the committee on schools and colleges be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax upon bachelors over the age of 30 years, to be proportioned to their respective estimates or annual incomes—and of so providing that the revenue which may be derived from such tax shall constitute a fund, the income of which shall be appropriated to the support and education of destitute female orphan children, under the superintendence of maiden ladies over the age of 45 years." A motion was made to strike out the word "maiden," but before the question was taken upon this, Mr. Watkins moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution and an endment, The question being taken upon indefinite postponement. was decided in the affirmative—ayes 58, noes 45—*Ibid.*

A new process has been discovered at Strasburg by means of which a white crystallised sugar is produced in 12 hours from beet-root, and does not require any further refining. This invention is the more curious, as neither any acids or chemical agency is employed in the operation, and the use of animal blood is entirely dispensed with. It has also the advantage of saving 25 per cent. in the consumption of fuel.—*Ibid.*

The new-born infant of the Queen of the Belgians is named Philippe-Ferdinand-Eugene-Leopold-George. The young Prince was baptised by the Rector of Lacken.—*Falmouth Packet, April* 8.

At the Devon County sessions, Joseph Throne was indicted for unlawfully commanding and allowing Harriet Allen, his apprentice, to sleep in and occupy by night a certain bed in an apartment of his house, in which a male servant, John Tapp, slept. This was a very singular case, the prisoner being understood to be a farmer in the neighbourhood of Southmolton; and the charge being proved, he was read a very proper and most severe lecture by the noble Chairman; and, at the conclusion, sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months in the gaol, to be fined £20, and further imprisoned until the fine be paid.—*Falmouth Packet, April* 15.

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